THE GREATEST National Weekly Newspaper IN THE UNITED STATES

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION OVER 225,000 EACH WEEK. SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1912. SEVENTY-SEVENTH YEAR, NO. 45.

The THIRD DEGREE.

by CHARLES KLEIN & ARTHUR HORNBLOW

AUTHORS OF "THE LION AND THE MOUSE"

CHAPTER I.

"I'm N. G.—that's a cinch! The sooner I chuck it the better!"

Caught in the swirl of the busy city's midday rush, engulfed in Broadway's swift moving flood of hustling humanity, jostled unceremoniously by the careless, indifferent crowds, discouraged from stemming further the tide of pushing, elbowing men and women who hurried up and down the great thoroughfare, Howard Jeffries, tired and hungry and thoroughly disgusted with himself, stood still at the corner of Fulton street, cursing the luck which had brought him to his present plight.

It was the noon hour, the important time of day when nature loudly claims her due, when business affairs, no matter how pressing, must be temporarily interrupted so that the human machine may lay in a fresh store of nervous energy. From under the portals of precipitous office buildings, mammoth hives of human industries, which to right and left soared dizzily from street to sky, swarmed thousands of employes of both sexes—clerks, stenographers, shop girls, messenger boys—all moved by a common impulse to satisfy without further delay the animal cravings of their physical natures. They strode along with quick, nervous step, each chatting and laughing with his fellow, interested for the nonce in the day's work, making plans for well-earned recreation when five o'clock should come and the uptown stampede for Harlem and home begin.

The young man sullenly watched the scene, envious of the energy and activity of all about him. Each one in these hurrying throngs, he thought bitterly to himself, was a valuable unit in the prosperity and welfare of the big town. No matter how humble his or her position, each played a part in the business life of the great city, each was an unseen, unknown, yet indispensable cog in the whirling, complicated mechanism of the vast world metropolis. Intuitively he felt that he was not one of them, that he had no right even to consider himself their equal. He was utterly useless to anybody. He was without position or money. He was utterly useless to anybody. He was destitute even of a shred of self-respect. Hadn't he promised Annie not to touch liquor again before he found a job? Yet he had already imbibed all the whisky which the little money left in his pocket would buy.

Involuntarily, instinctively, he shrank back into the shadow of a doorway to let the crowds pass. The pavements were now filled to overflowing and each moment newcomers from the side streets came to swell the human stream, He tried to avoid observation, fearing that someone might recognize him, thinking all could read on his face that he was a sot, a self-confessed failure, one of life's incompetents. In his painful self-consciousness he believed himself the cynosure of every eye and he winced as he thought he detected on certain faces side glances of curosity, commiseration and contempt.

Nor was he altogether mistaken. More than one passer-by turned to look in his direction, attracted by his peculiar appearance. His was a type not seen every day in the commercial district—the post-graduate college man out at elbows. He was smooth-faced and apparently about 25 years of age. His complexion was fair and his face refined. It would have been handsome but for a drooping, irresolute mouth, which denoted more than the average weakness of character. The face was thin, chalk-like in its color and deeply seamed with the tell-tale lines of dissipation. Dark circles under his eyes and a peculiar watery look suggested late hours and overfondness for alcoholic refreshment. His clothes had the cut of expensive tailors, but they were shabby and needed pressing. His linen was soiled and his necktie disarranged. His whole appearance was careless and suggested that recklessness of mind which comes of general demoralization.

Howard Jeffries knew that he was a failure, yet like most young men mentally weak, he insisted that he could not be held altogether to blame. Secretly, too, he despised these sober, industrious people who seemed contented with the crumbs of comfort thrown to them. What, he wondered idly, was their secret of getting on? How were they able to lead such well regulated lives when he, starting out with far greater advantages, had failed? Oh, he knew well where the trouble lay—in his damnable weakness of character, his love for drink. That was responsible for everything. But was it his fault if he were born weak? These people who behaved themselves and got on, he sneered, were calm, commonplace temperaments who found no difficulty in controling their baser instincts. They did right simply because they found it easier than to do wrong. Their virtue was nothing to brag about. It was easy to be good when not exposed to temptation. But for those born with the devil in them it came hard. It was all a matter of heredity and influence. One's vices as well as one's virtues are handed down to us ready made. He had no doubt that in the Jeffries family somewhere in the unsavory past there had been a weak, vicious ancestor from whom he had inherited all the traits which barred his way to success.

The crowds of hungry workers grew bigger every minute. Every one was elbowing his way into neighboring resturants, crowding the tables and buffets, all eating voraciously as they talked and laughed. Howard was rudely reminded by inward pangs that he, too, was famished. Not a thing had passed his lips since he had left home in Harlem at eight o'clock that morning and he had told Annie that he would be home for lunch. There was no use staying downtown any longer. For three weary hours he had trudged from office to office seeking employment, answering advertisements, asking for work of any kind, ready to do no matter what, but all to no purpose. Nobody wanted him at any price. What was the good of a man being willing to work if there was no one to employ him? A nice look-out certainly. Hardly a dollar left and no prospect of getting any more. He hardly had the courage to return home and face Annie. With a muttered exclamation of impatience he spat from his mouth the half-consumed cigarette which was hanging from his lip, and crossing Broadway, walked listlessly in the direction of Park place.

He had certainly made a mess of things, yet at one time, not so long ago, what a brilliant future life seemed to have in store for him! No boy had ever been given a better start. He remembered the day he left home to go to Yale; he recalled his father's kind words of encouragement, his mother's tears. Ah, if his mother had only lived! Then, maybe, everything would have been different. But she died during his freshman year, carried off suddenly by heart failure. His father married again, a young woman 20 years his junior, and that had started everything off wrong. The old home life had gone forever. He had felt like an intruder the first time he went home and from that day his father's roof had been distasteful to him. Yes, that was the beginning of his hard luck. He could trace all his misfortunes back to that. He couldn't stand for stepmother, a haughty, selfish, supercilious, ambitious creature who had little sympathy for her predecessor's child, and no scruple in showing it.

Then, at college, he had met Robert Underwood, the popular upper classman, who had professed to take a great fancy to him. He, a timid young freshman, was naturaly flattered by the friendship of the dashing, fascinating sophomore and thus commenced that unfortunate intimacy which had brought about the climax to his troubles. The suave, amiable Underwood, whom he soon discovered to be a gentlemanly scoundrel, borrowed his money and introduced

Continued on Page 3

TWO VIEWS OF AFFAIRS IN OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Editor's Note:—Toledo has a resident who, though now an American citizen, was born of Syrian parentage in Turkey. He was reared in Turkey. He was born and reared a Christian and is an active member in one of the city's Protestant churches. He has been educated in Europe and America. In an interview accorded The Blade he has briefly outlined Turkey's position in the present Balkan-Turkish war.

By Prof. J. G. Halapleus.

THE student of history has with some degree of accuracy been able to render account of the number of Christians ruthlessly massarced during time of peace by fanatic Turks since the fall of Constantinople 30 years prior to the discovery of America. It has now reached an aggregate of more than 2,000,000 men, women and children. How many others were massacred before Constantinople fell we can only guess. The downfall of Greece would have been an impossibility, even before the combined forces of the world, had it not been for centuries of internal strife that crippled her vital powers and made it possible for the Asiatic hordes of Turkey to conquer her.

The Balkan situation has been misunderstood for the reason that the only news we get is through the Associated Press reports emanating from the consulates of the powers. It has been the aim of the powers to misrepresent conditions and show them otherwise than they actually are. This region has even been called half-civilized. The war rumor is an annual occurence among the Balkan nations. No one up to the present time has presented the cause of these people oppressed by the powers in a true light so that Americans may know and understand the real cause of these uprisings. The repeated promises of the powers for reform in these provinces has amounted to nothing and the Balkan nations have come to believe in the sincerity of the opwers for reform just as much as the student of Christian ethics would believe in the promises of a harlot. European powers for years pursued tactics of creating hostilities among the Balkan peoples so that they might spend their energies on each other and avert the possibilities of an European war till a more opportune time when would inevitably follow a partition of Turkey. These internal strifes among the Balkan nations often reached an acute point. Then the guidance fell into the hands of wiser leaders. During the last three years they began to realize that they had been victims of European vandalism and that they had a common cause to fight for to free their brothers from the terrible oppression and tyranny they are suffering daily under Turkish control.

The barbarous cruelties that are today being exercised by Turkish officials is beyond the comprehension of the most sanguine murderer. Our newspapers have been so full of these reports day after day that they have ceased to interest or arouse sympathy in the civilized world any more than the famine in China which may be expected as an annual event. I have seen with my own eyes atrocities when some Turkish official would come into a village under guise of collecting taxes heaven only knows how many times during the year had already been paid. If the poor Christian farmer has not means to satisfy the vandal, he is stripped of all his stock, household implements and possessions. The Turk stables his horses in the parlor and outrages the daughter within the sacred family altar. These practices are daily occurences.

These Christian nations of the Balkan region have endured so much for centuries that their heart aches for their unfortunate brothers in Turkey, and it is for their safety and freedom that they brave the horrors of war that they may enjoy the same freedom and protection of life and property that is the comomn heritance of all men. The Balkan nations love war no more than peaceful Americans, but they have come to realize from the experience of centuries that the European powers, under guise of Christianity, will use their lives as merchandise for territorial expansion. The war now declared by the Balkan states is to free a down-trodden people, and the cry goes out to those that take an interest in the political, ethical and intellectual development of the nations everywhere—"The cause of the Balkan countries is worthy of your consideration."

WHAT SON OF TURKEY SAYS

The real cause of the Balkan-Turkish war, which promises to be one of the most brief and decisive or one of the longest and most terrible conflicts known to the world, is the same as those of all the greatest and most horrible wars of history. It is the onslaught of one religious faith on another. The open attack of Christianity on Mohammedanism; the arraignment of the Cross against the Crescent. It is the invasion of allied forces of Russia, the instigator, Europe and the Balkan League against Turkey by means of which the covetous aggressors hope to disintegrate Turkey and to apportion that unfortunate country's domain to their own liking as the spoils of war. The movement is a combined scheme to eliminate the Turk and his religion from Europe and to appropriate his possessions. And the attack is unjust, inhuman and most flagrantly Unchristianlike.

The result, as I foresee it, can but mean the end of European Turkey and the further persecution if not eradication of the Turk, his country and his attributes. Russia, the avaricious and unscrupulous, is watching with bated breath and bulging eyes for her long-sought and anticipated opportunity to confiscate Constantinople. Europe, likewise ambitious, has announced in reply to Prime Minister Kiamil Pasha's appeal, that she is ready to interfere—at the proper time. The Balkan League formed of Montenegro, Bulgaria, Rumania, Syria and Greece, urged on by the backing and bantering of Russia and England, are attempting to rob Turkey of her European possessions under pretext of redress. Should the Balkan League appear victorious in the conflict Russia and Europe will not interfere. Should Turkey show promise of victory, as she will in a fair fight with her assaliants, Russia and Europe stand ready and anxious to interfere to the inevitable disaster of Turkey. Montenegro, the bone of contention, could produce no more than 100,000 fighting men. Turkey can command fully 2,000,000 fighters promptly. Montenegro never would have courted open conflict without the assurance of assistance when it should be needed. The Balkan peninsula, formerly a part of Turkey, has been wrested from the Turks bit by bit and the plot and co-operative plan has worked so successfully in the past that the same intrigue is being employed. When Russia, in 1877, was halted by Europe in her progress on Constantinople, her coveted loot was ruthlessly snatched from her grasping fingers. Since then she has made friends with her formidable opponent and the plot this time is better laid.

The Turk, who is the modern personification of Mohammedanism, is the natural and most hated opposer of Christianity. Let a Turk harm a Christian even justifiably and the ever-ready cry of massacre is sounded. Let Turkish rioters attack other Mohammedans and it is so far from an outrage that the world ignores it. And Mohammedanism is not unlike Christianity. Both teach the fatherhood and unity of God. Both creeds are fundamentally the same. Few Christians know Mohammedanism, but they hate it instinctively. Christians as a class are not as devout as Mohammedans. Christianity's teachings are based on no better principles than those of Mohammedanism, and often are more liberal. Remember, I am a Christian. I say this because it is true.

Turks, in their modes of warfare, are no more inhuman or brutal than other warriors. Their reputation fo inhuman massacres almost entirely is the false and exaggerated charge of Russia and Turkey's natural enemies. Turkish massacres have been like American riots. They were perpetrated only by the nation's ruffians infuriated and ungovernable for the time being.

In practically every instance Turkish massacres have been arranged and instigated by outside and unfriendly influence of antagonistic powers who find opportunity to interfere and quell rioting and incidentally annex an additional section of Turkish territory or take another grab at desired Turkish territory. The celebrated, unjustly exaggerated and so-called Turkish massacres have been no more brutal than American riots, lynchings or unlawful personal assaults. And they always have been perpetrated by illiterate, frenzied and ruffian Turks.

Few nations would tolerate the invasion, I might say arrogant invasion, of an outside and unfriendly influence as Turkey has tolerated the ever-growing and interfering invasion of Christians. In no country are foreigners more safe if they respect the country's laws and customs and keep their places. Turkey all through history has been harrassed almost to distraction by her natural and religious enemies. She has been robbed and persecuted regularly and almost beyond endurance. Turks are not given to interference in other nations' affairs, but they have become resentful perforce. They by no means are the most incompetent, unworthy or unlovely people on earth. They deserve a very great deal of credit, more fair and just consideration and the sympathy of the civilized world.

Mr. Sherman at His Desk

This is a characteristic picture of the late vice president, and one that his friends especially liked. It was taken recently.

DEATH OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

JAMES Schoolcraft Sherman, vice president of the United States, died at his home in Utica, N. Y., Wednesday evening, October 30, 1912. Death occurred at 9:42 o'clock, of Bright's disease, complicated with diseases of the heart and hardening of the arteries, following a period of more than 24 hours of almost total unconsciousness.

The people of his home town had seen comparatively little of Mr. Sherman during the past year. He went to Washington early in December 1911, and was so constantly occupied with his duties as presiding officer in the senate that he was unable to visit his home on more than one or two occasions previous to his return at the beginning of his final illness last June.

During the summer Mr. Sherman was taken to Big Moose, in the Adirondacks, for his health, but he had been there but 24 hours when he became so ill that for a time it was thought he would die. When, however, he returned to Utica the lower altitude and the agreeable surroundings had the effect of rapidly reviving him, and the people of Utica met him frequently on the streets for a time after he reached the city. Gradually the trips down town grew less frequent, and he had scarcely been seen outside of his own residence since his appearance in the public park in August to make response to the official notification of his renomination for the vice presidency. It was not, however, until the Sunday preceding his death that intimations began to be received of his extremely critical condition.

The Funeral at Utica.

The funeral of the dead vice president was held at Utica Saturday afternoon, November 2, and the body was laid away in a crypt within a beautiful mausoleum in Forest Hill cemetery. Under a canvas covering that served as a shield against a chill November wind, were gathered the Sherman family, President Taft, members of the cabinet, justices of the supreme court, senators and members of the house of representatives and a few intimate friends and business associates of the vice president, while without a throng that had assembled to pay final tribute stood reverently until the strains of "Asleep in Jesus" had died away. Earlier in the afternoon private services had been held at the Sherman home and public obsequies at the First Presbyterian Church, both of which were attended by President Taft. Business in Utica was practically suspended during the hours of the funeral.

"Sunny Jim" to Friends.

The twenty-seventh vice-president of the United States, and the only one renominated was christened James Schoolcraft Sherman. But, in nearly a quarter of a century of public life, "Jim" Sherman he was to his intimates, and probably half the nation referred to him as "Sunny Jim," a sobriquet he earned as one well might imagine, by a never-failing, all-year-round sunny disposition.

Sherman belonged to the school of Republicans nowadays popularly called "Regular," and he fought his political battles shoulder to shoulder with men of his faith without compromise or flinching. Like every public man, he had critics, some bitter; but he also had friends who were a match for his enemies. The events he helped to shape are so comparatively recent that history cannot assign him to his proper place until it also records the work of his contemporaries.

To the house of representatives of the Fiftieth congress he came in the winter of 1887, just passed his 32nd birthday, with the energy and optimism of youth, college bred from the halls of Hamilton which has given to public life many other statesmen and public figures, none without some mark of distinction.

He had been elected mayor of Utica two years before. Like many others who came to lead in the national legislature, he brought with him an education in law. He was well born and well bred. His father, Richard U. Sherman, was an editor and public figure in New York state.

Two sessions of congress found Sherman defeated and out of office, but not for long. Henry W. Bentley, of Madison county, beat him by less than a thousand votes in the race for the Fifty-second congress. In the interim, Sherman went back to Utica, built up his law practice, and returned to the Fifty-third congress with a signal victory. He remained in the house without defeat to the Sixtieth congress, when he was nominated and elected vice president on the ticket with Mr. Taft.

With Big Men.

His first years in the house brought him into close association with leaders. Joseph W. Bailey, later a senator; Breckenridge, Bryan, Bourke Cockran, Crisp, Dalzell, Dingley, Dolliver, Henderson, Payne, Paynter, Raynor, Reed, Wadsworth, "Fighting Joe" Wheeler and a score of others whose names became household words in discussion of the tariff and other national policies were his fellows. The senate held such men as Aldrich, Allison, Cockrell, Daniel, Frye, Gorman, Hoar, Hill, Teller, Vest and Wolcott. All were not Republicans, but all were "Jim" Sherman's friends, and in such an environment he worked to a high place in the councils and finally was one of the Big Five in the house.

Cannon, Dalzell, Payne, Sherman and Tawney were the great quintette during the comparatively recent years in which congress was Republican. Each of them invariably wore a red carnation for a boutonniere, and when Sherman went to preside over the senate and occupy the coveted marble room in the other wing of the capitol he took the custom with him and the flower always appeared at every session of the upper house.

Any review of Sherman's life would not be complete without a reference to his work in the house. Briefly, there is recorded no time when he moved galleries to applause by a debate from the floor, or changed any votes by eloquence. But the statutes bear marks of his work in committee and caucus, and the results of his labors on the rules committee, the interstate commerce committee, and other branches of the machinery of the house where the real legislating is done, while speeches prevail upon the floor.

It is not to be said he was no campaigner. In New York state politics he was a leading figure. He was known in other states. His appearances in campaigns, state and national, were not infrequent. He was at one time chairman of the Republican congressional committee. He always was active in the New York state Republican conventions and a figure at all national gatherings of the party.

Sherman went to preside over the senate just about at a time when what popularly is known as senatorial dignity was beginning to feel its first break. In the chair, Sherman was dignity itself, fair in his rulings, his colleagues said, quiet, firm, sure and seldom reversed on appeal. But dignity so far as the traditional senatorial frock coat and silk hat were concerned generally was absent. He regarded his time presiding over the senate as a day's business, to be attended to as if he were sitting in his bank in Utica or at the directors' table of one of the many enterprises in which he had found a fortune and laid the foundations of another for his sons. He usually appeared in a business suit, on a hot day he came in flannels, on a very hot day a palm leaf fan displaced the gavel and perhaps a glass of lemonade topped off the book of rules.

Ill the Last Session.

The illness which proved fatal was little known in Washington until the last few months. Mr. Sherman was not present during the closing days of the last session, and the senate was without a president pro tem. by the death of Frye, and unable to agree upon a successor, got along by temporary agreements, placing some senator in the chair for two weeks at a time. When he disappeared, seeking rest and health in vain, Sherman was genuinely missed about the capitol, in the departments, at the White House, where he was a frequent caller and always exchanged a new joke with President Taft, and on the streets, where he often walked. In a hurry he used a motor, but it was an occurrence of an ordinary day with congress in session to meet Sherman walking down Pennsylvania avenue, often alone, rosy cheeked and cheerful, returning the salutations of scores who knew him by sight, thought of him as "Sunny Jim" and greeted him—"Good morning, Mr. President"—and the passerby who recognized him was greeted as heartily as the senator who might be next.

Vice President Sherman was born in Utica on October 24, 1855. He was married in 1881 to Carrie Babcock at East Orange, N. J. They have three sons, Sherrill, Richard U. and Thomas M., all living and in business in Utica. The Vice President was an Elk, a trustee of Hamilton College, a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, a member of many clubs and a business man of wide interests.

VICE PRESIDENTS WHO DIED WHILE IN OFFICE

April 20, 1812—George Clinton.
Nov. 23, 1814—Elbridge Gerry.
April 18, 1853—William R. King.
Nov. 22, 1875—Henry Wilson.
Nov. 25, 1885—Thomas A. Hendricks.
Nov. 2, 1899—Garret A. Hobart.
Oct. 30, 1912—James S. Sherman.

BALKAN WAR NEARING END

Turkey is ready to quit fighting and talk peace with the Balkan States. The Turkish ambassador in London has been directed by the Ottoman government to inform Great Britain of Turkey's willingness to receive assistance in bringing about a suspension of hostilities with a view of arriving at a peace settlement. An official bulletin was issued by the government at Constantinople, Sunday night, admitting defeat at the hands of the Bulgarians in the great battle on the Thracean plains. It is the general belief that Bulgaria will refuse to listen to anything in the way of intervention until the Bulgarian army is at the gates of Constantionple.

The past week was one of great activity on the part of Turkey's enemies. The siege of Adrianople has been complete for several days, and the fall of Demotika, whence the Turks, after the defeat at Kirk-Kiliesseh, had taken 30,000 men to the main army at Lule Burgas, removed all fear of Turkish interruptions. The Bulgarian artillery has continued the bombardment of the Turkish works on the northwest front. The outflanking and pursuit of the defeated Turks toward Constantinople has progressed so far that a complete encircling of the Turkish army is prophesied.

Only two lines of forts, both known as Tchatalja, one northwest of Adrianople and the other stretching across the peninsula outside of Constantinople, now stand between Turkey and the obliteration of her power in Europe. On neither of these lines of forts can much reliance be placed, in view of what has happened at other places supposed to be strongly fortified. So confident are the Bulgarians of their ability to overcome the shattered army of the Turkish commander-in-chief, stretched along the Tchatalja line built to defend the Ottoman capital, that part of their army has been sent back to Adrianople, to carry on the siege, and, if the place is not carried by storm, to starve it into submission.

There seems to be no hope for the Turks. The Bulgarians are endeavoring to get a force of their troops from Serai between the routed Turkish army under Nazim Pasha, commander-in-chief, and the Tchatalja lines. This would fulfill the two fold purpose of ending all Turkish resistance and stopping the defeated Ottoman soldiers from reaching the capital, where their arrival is dreaded. If their plans succeed, the Bulgarians are likely to go on to Constantinople, where they could dictate terms of peace.

Descriptions of the week-long battle have reached London. It appears that nearly 400,000 men have been engaged. The fighting on the left wing of the Turkish army was terribly severe. In their attack on Lule Burgas the Bulgarians found Torgut Shefket Pasha with his troops in position on the slopes behind the town. The Bulgarians brought up six batteries and shelled the position. They then carried out an infantry attack, which was unsuccessful. The following day the Bulgarian artillery settled down to a methodical bombardment, to which the Turkish artillery replied vigorously. The next day found the town unoccupied by either side, when it was set on fire by the explosion of Bulgarian shells. Reports of the ultimate result of the battle have not gotten through.

More than 12,000 Turkish wounded are reported to have reached Constantinople.

Bulgarian reports received at Sofia say the Turkish troops, during their retreat from Eski-Baba to Lule Burgas, massacred 200 women, old men and children in the village of Atvali. A number of victims are said to have been writhing in death agonies when the Bulgarian troops entered the place. This is but one of many other horrors reported, but not confirmed.

From all capitals of Europe come reports of efforts of the powers to reach an agreement in regard to the form of intervention, and war vessels are hurrying to the east to protect the Christians among the Turkish population.

Short Ends of News

A system of graft in the commissary department of the United States navy has been revealed by a secret investigation.

Mrs. Elizabeth Leavitt, of Venice, Cal., aged 94 years, cast har first ballot Tuesday. She voted for Roosevelt and Johnson.

M. P. Horan and R. M. Wagner, two firemen on the battleship Vermont, were scalded to death when the head of a boiler blew out.

Mrs. Eliza Ann Riggs, of South Casco, Me., celebrated her 87th birthday by picking 10 bushels of apples and milking 8 cows.

Hereafter any employe in the department of public works, Philadelphia, who wants to use profanity, must first get a permit.

The late Vice President Sherman was an enthusiastic admirer of baseball. It is said of him that he would suspend business any time to see a good game.

Chicago reports a scarcity of turkeys, with prices double what they were 10 years ago, when they sold on the streets for 10 and 12 cents a pound.

Two army transports have been ordered to be ready to carry 2,800 soldiers to Cuba, to quiet any possible outbreak as a result of the recent election.

Mrs. Harvey Hinton, wife of the pastor of the Second Methodist Church of Newcastle, Ind., talked of an affinity in her sleep. The minister sought and obtained a divorce.

The towns of Mochistian and Quechultenango, N. M., are reported almost totally destroyed by a flood caused by torrential rains of last week. Many are said to have perished.

Charles Becker, of New York, former police lieutenant, convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, has been sentenced to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing.

Mrs. Benjamin Powers, of Farmington Falls, Me., has harvested 232 bushels of potatoes from a half acre of ground. She did all the work, from planting to harvesting.

During a storm the steamer Cecelia sank in Lake St. Louis, 10 miles west of Montreal. Sixteen persons, men, women and children, were drowned. Only four passengers, all men, were saved.

Announcement is made that the Standard Oil interests have sold to Henry Clay Pierce all their holdings in the Walters-Pierce Co., thus ending the litigation that has been in the courts for some time.

Mrs. Charles Pinkerton, daughter of the late President Chester A. Arthur, who has been suffering at Mount Kisco, N. Y., from anaemia, has improved under an operation for the transfusion of blood.

It is now admitted that the marriage of Prince George of Bavaria and Princess Isabella, contracted in February, will be virtually annulled by the pope. The bride lived with her husband barely a month.

Disorders in San Domingo, jeopardizing American lives and property, caused the navy department at Washington to order the dispatch of the cruiser Baltimore and the tender Yankton to Dominican waters.

Two girls near Fort Worth, Tex., dressed in cowboy fashion, held up and robbed August Peterson and his wife of $30. When Mrs. Peterson resisted she was beaten with a revolver. The girls are held without bond.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland is to be married again. She has authorized the announcement of her engagement to Thomas Joseph Preston, aged 50, professor of archaeology and history of arts at Wells College. The date of the marriage will be made known later.

According to the estimate of the department of agriculture, the cotton boll weevil, the greatest pest of the south, has caused a loss of $125,000,000 since the weevil first invaded this country. The pest crossed the Rio Grande into the United States 20 years ago.

Ascending from Pittsfield, Mass., at midnight, J. B. Benton, of Boston, and William Van Sleet, of North Adams, landed at Pittston, Me., at 7:30 a. m. Most of the trip was made above the clouds, making it impossible for the aeronauts to trace their course.

In an address delivered in New York, the Rev. Mark A. Matthews, moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly, advocated the banishment of all flowers from funerals. "Christianity," he said, "ought to educate this custom out of the ideas and ideals of Americans."

When the owner of a collie dog boarded a train at Simpson, Ill., his faithful friends tried to follow him, but was kicked off. The desperate animal then went beneath the train and climbed on the brake-beam, hobo fashion. At the next station he was driven out, thus ending a good story.

General Mario Menocal, President, and the rest of the Conservative candidates in Cuba have been elected. Friends of Zayas, Liberal candidate, claim that he has been elected. If this attitude is maintained it may lead to serious trouble, as the election of the Conservatives seems to have been of a sweeping character.

Milo Hastings has established a million-egg incubator at Fort O'Connor, Tex. It will accommodate 150,000 eggs at one time, or 1,000,000 eggs during the five months hatching season. Mr. Hastings was formerly poultryman at the Kansas Experiment station and occupied a similar position in the United States department of agriculture.

Bishop Hartzell, before the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session in Toledo, announced that Christianity's worst modern enemy and the present-day chief opposer to the progress of the Christian faith is Mohammedanism. "No war of the world ever was more justifiable than the attacks of the Balkans on Turkey," he declared.

The department of agriculture reports that the movement to instruct girls in the art of raising tomatoes and the work of canning them has been successful wherever introduced, the girls of Oklahoma leading in efficiency. They raised and canned this year no less than 90 varieties of fruit and vegetables. More than 25,000 girls are enrolled in the department clubs.

The MANSION of MYSTERY

BY Chester K. Steele

COPYRIGHT 1911 BY CUPPLES & LEON COMPANY

CHAPTER XXI.

Close to Death.

For several seconds after being forced into the darkness beyond the iron door Adam Adams stood perfectly still. He heard Matlock Styles go upstairs and was fairly well satisfied that the Englishman had left the old mill.

"That man has something up his sleeve as sure as fate,' murmured the detective to himself. "He is playing a game, and a deep one, too."

The darkness was absolute, and although he strained his eyes to the utmost he could not see a single thing surrounding him. To all appearances he was in a veritable dungeon.

He sat down on the cement floor, and bending forward, managed, after much labor, to loosen the rope around his legs with his teeth. Then he began to twist and turn at the rope which held his arms and presently that also came away. His efforts lacerated his wrists and ankles, but to the pain he paid no attention.

With caution he moved around until his hands came in contact with a stone wall. He paused for a moment and then moved along the wall, feeling carefully, so that he might not miss any opening which might present itself, and keeping one hand in front of him, so that he might not run into anything.

The wall was smooth and apparently solid. Suddenly he put out his foot and stepped upon nothing but air. He tried to draw back, but it was too late, and with a cry that could not be suppressed he went down into pitch-black space. He struck on some sharp rocks, and then his senses forsook him.

The fall was a perilous one and it was only by good luck that Adam Adams did not have his brains dashed out. As it was he remained unconscious for fully half an hour, and came to his senses to find a large lump on his head and the blood flowing over his face. His left shoulder was lame and for the time being he was afraid it was broken.

The rocks upon which he had fallen rested in several inches of water, and with this water he washed off the blood and bathed his hurts as best he could in the darkness.

The mishap made him reach but one conclusion. Matlock Styles had placed him there so that he might injure if not kill himself!

"The rascal!" muttered the detective. "If I ever get out of here he shall suffer for this if for nothing else!"

It took him some time to pull himself together and get his breath. Then he felt around cautiously, being careful to take no more steps until he was sure of his footing.

In a quarter of an hour he knew he was a prisoner in a circular cistern perhaps 12 feet in diameter and of uncertain depth. The walls were perpendicular, smooth and covered with slime, so to crawl up was totally out of the question.

"A pretty fix to be in,' he mused. "If Styles had wanted to kill and bury me he couldn't have started out better. Ha! What's that?" He listened and then smiled grimly to himself. "Rats. I suppose there are scores of them around this place. I must see to it that they don't get a chance to feed upon my body!"

What was the best way to get out? For some minutes the detective studied the situation. In one of his pockets he had stuffed the rope taken from his legs, thinking it might come in handy in some way. He made a loop at one end of this rope and threw it upward a dozen times or more. At last it caught on something and held fast.

Being on guard, in case he might fall backward, Adam Adams pulled himself upon the rope. It had caught on a sharp stone close to the top of the cistern and with an effort he drew himself to the flooring above.

"Thank Heaven for that," he murmured. "I must steer clear of such pitfalls in the future. If I only had a light!"

But his pocket light as well as his pistol had been taken from him. Whatever was to be done, must be accomplished in the darkness, and once more he set out on his tour of exploration, but this time with added caution.

It was not long before he found a place where the cellar sloped downward. At the end was a semi-circular opening, not unlike a huge drain.

"I'll follow this and see where it leads to," he told himself, and went ahead a distance of 30 feet, when he found himself wading into water that was fairly clean and sweet.

"I must be close to the river now," he reasoned. "I wonder if I can swim out to the stream?"

He hesitated for a minute and then resolved to make a dive for liberty. Down he went into the water and plunged along until he was over his head. Then he struck out as well as circumstances permitted. It was a truly perilous thing to attempt, but the detective was on his mettle and desperate.

Twenty feet were passed and then the force of the water seemed to drive him upward. There was now no turning back, and holding his breath with difficulty, he swan on and on, rising steadily until his head struck an iron obstruction. He put up his hands and found that it was a grating. Opening his eyes he made out that the grating was less than three inches from the surface of the river. Beyond he could see the open sky and the stars shining brightly.

With might and main he tried to push the grating aside. It refused to

The Stomach Is the Target

Aim to make that strong—and digestion good—and you will keep well! No chain is stronger than its weakest link. No man is stronger than his stomach. With stomach disordered a train of diseases follow.

Dr. Pierce's **Golden Medical Discovery**

makes the stomach healthy, the liver active and the blood pure. Made from forest roots, and extracted without the use of alcohol. Sold by druggists, in liquid form at $1.00 per bottle for over 40 years, giving general satisfaction.

If you prefer tablets as modified by R. V. Pierce, M. D., these can be had of medicine dealers or trial box by mail on receipt of 50c in stamps.

$29.50 Buys This Elegant Top Buggy.

WARRANTED FOR Five Years.

Retail Price $60.00. Buggies, Surreys, Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons. We have cut out our Jobbers, our Wholesalers and our Retailers and offer YOU their profit. Write today for our

Free Catalog and Delivered Prices

Mutual Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co., STATION 46S {East St. Louis, Illinois, or 200 5th Ave., New York City.

Kuhnert

The **vanadiumized** engine guaranteed for 20 years. World famous sensational achievement. Write for description. Learn about the wonderful **vanadiumized** engine with the four-fold guarantee. Engine shipped on free trial to everybody. No money down. Bed rock prices on easy payments. Write for particulars of this amazing offer. All postpaid free. Write today.

EASY PAYMENTS

L. C. KUHNERT, Jr. Co., Dept.4143, Chicago, Ill.

budge, and he grey frantic, for his breath was fast leaving him. It looked as if he would be drowned like a rat in a trap.

Desperately and with all of his remaining strength he threw himself at the grating. It bent at one end and came loose. Then he made another attack and the grating dropped to one side and his body shot upward to the surface of the river, out into the lifegiving air. He gasped, spluttered almost tumbled down again, and then staggered to the shore, which was close at hand. He had been under water less than three minutes, yet the time seemed an age.

He sat on the grassy bank for a long time, trying to get back his strength and wondering what he had best do next. All was silent around him, saving for the hooting of some owls and the occasional far-off cry of a whip-poor-will. He gazed around, but not a light was in sight. The old mill was beyond him, party screened by a number of trees.

Should he return to the vicinity of Matlock Styles' house and set a watch? This he thought a good idea, but there were two objections. He was wet to the skin and wanted some dry clothes, and he did not relish running into one or more of the Englishman's savage dogs, when he had nothing with which to defend himself.

As he sat there meditating, a stream of light shot across his feet and then disappeared. It had come from an upper window of the old mill and he scrambled to his feet to see what it meant. In a moment more he saw another stream of light and then a curious white cloud floated up from another window of the mill. At the same time he heard loud groans and then a hoarse note coming from what appeared to him to be a fog horn. The groans and the white vapor lasted for several minutes and then died away together.

It was a most uncanny happening and made his heart beat a little quicker than was its usual habit. Then of a sudden his face brightened and he smiled to himself.

"Make-believe ghosts and nothing more," he mused. "I wonder who is trying to scare folks away from the old mill? Most likely it is this Matlock Styles and it is part of another game of his. He must have gotten his idea from the old miser in the 'Chimes of Normandy,' only he works his ghostship a little differently."

He was about to move forward when a sound reached his ears which caused him to pause. A dog was approaching—one of the mastifs he had met before. The animal growled ominously and would have attacked Adam Adams had not the detective leaped into the water and begun to swim away. The dog halted on the edge of the bank, and then there seemed nothing for the detective to do but to swim to the other side of the river, which he did, and then disappeared into the bushes.

"I think this investigation will keep—at least for tonight," he reasoned. "I may as well get back to town, get some dry clothes, and go to bed."

His adventures had tired him and he was thoroughly exhausted by the time he reached the Beechwood Hotel. Here he explained that he had slipped into the river and readily obtained some dry garments, after which he went to bed, sleeping soundly until sunrise.

He obtained an early and substantial breakfast and then visited a clothing establishment for another suit of clothing and a hat. From the clothing store he stepped into a drug shop purchasing a number of chemicals and also an atomizer. Then he visited a barber shop and got a close hair cut.

At the postoffice he received a letter, dropped by Charles Vapp the evening before. It was short and to the point:

"The man is keeping me on the jump. He went to see Matlock Styles and Styles threatened him with something again and Ostrello was greatly disturbed. After that Ostrello sent a money order to his brother Dick for $50. He is now going to New York again and I shall follow."

This communication set Adam Adams to thinking once more. That Tom Ostrello and Matlock Styles had something in common there could be no doubt. The question was, What?

As the detective was walking back to the hotel he saw Raymond Case approaching and went to meet the young man.

"Oh, Mr. Adams, I am glad to meet you," cried Raymond. "Have you learned anything new?"

"A little but not a great deal. How is Miss Langmore this morning?"

Raymond drew a long sigh.

"I do not think she is much better. She is more quiet, but—"

"She is not clear in her mind?"

"That's it. She is now thoroughly convinced that she is guilty."

"And you do not believe her?"

"Of course not. I know she is innocent. Come now, honestly, don't you think so yourself?"

"I knew it." The young man's face brightened for an instant.

"But it is going to be no easy thing to prove," pursued the detective. "This crime was no simple matter. I am certain it was carefully planned and just as carefully executed. Those who committed it made it look as simple as possible for a purpose."

"And you are on the track?"

"I am on several tracks. I am not sure of the right one yet."

"Do you think those counterfeits had anything to do with the crime?"

"Undoubtedly. You say Miss Langmore seems to be resting easier?"

"Slightly."

"If it would not hurt, I should like to have a few words with her."

"Then come along and we can ask the specialist I have called in from New York."

Placing his purchases in the room at the hotel, Adam Adams accompanied Raymond to Martha Sampson's residence. They found the nurse and the doctor discussing the case, and the detective was introduced and he mentioned the object of his visit.

"It will do no harm to speak to Miss Langmore so long as you do not excite her," said the specialist. "But do not dwell on the subject of the murder too long."

"I shall not mention the murder," was the reply.

When Adam Adams entered the sick room he found Margaret sitting up in bed with several pillows behind her head. She gazed at him in perplexity and then gave a slight shiver.

"You—you have come to take me to prison," she cried.

"Not at all, Miss Langmore,' he answered, dropping into a chair by her side. "You shall never go to prison if I can prevent it. But I came to see you about something else. Do you feel a bit stronger?"

"No, I feel very weak. What do you want to see me about, if not about the—"

"Oh, I want to ask you about some of the men with whom your father did business."

"Didn't you ask me that before?"

"Perhaps I did. But I want you to give me all the information you possibly can.'

"I will."

"In the first place, you know Matlock Styles.'

"Why, yes, I know him fairly well."

"He had some business dealings with your father."

"Yes, he owed my father money on several mortgages."

"Did they have any other business relations?"

"I think Mr. Styles had some interest in one of my father's patents—or, at least he claimed an interest. He and my father had some differences of opinion in the matter."

"Was the patent matter settled up?"

"I do not know, but I do not think so."

"Can you tell me anything else about Mr. Styles?"

The girl hesitated and then a flush mounted to her face. "Yes, I can. I—I did not wish to speak of it before, yet I see no harm in doing so. About four months ago Mr. Styles asked me to marry him. I told him I could not do so. He was very persistent and said he had more money than I imagined. I told him that that would make no difference, that I did not love him and did not wish to mention the matter again."

"How did he take your refusal?"

"He was very bitter and overbearing. He said I had better think it over, and he hinted something about having my father in his power. He did not say it in just so many words, but he hinted at it."

"Did he mean about the patient?"

"No, I think it was something else. But I did not pay much attention, for I thought he was talking merely to get me to consider his suit, and I did not wish to consider it, for I had become acquainted with Raymond."

"Did he ever bother you after that?"

"Only once, when I met him on the road. Then he asked me again, and said I'd be sorry some day if I refused him."

"Humph!" Adam Adams mused for a moment. "Now to change the subject. When did Matlock Styles last call on your father?"

"He called several times last week. I don't know exactly when he called last. But I do know that my father was greatly excited over something, and that he called in my stepmother and she was excited, too. I was not told what it was about."

"Well, to drop him, do you know a man named John Watkins, of Bryport?"

"Watkins? Yes, I do. He once called on my father, about the same time that Mr. Styles called last."

"Do you know why he called?"

"I do not. I thought it was about a patent. I learned that Mr. Watkins worked for the United States government and I thought it was for the patent office."

"Then that is all, Miss Langmore." The detective arose and held out his hand. "Now take good care of yourself and do ont worry. Matters are bound to come out right in the end."

"But how can they be better for me?" Margaret's face took on its worried look again. "They have proved that I am guilty."

"You are not guilty," said Adam Adams firmly and looking her squarely in the eye. "You are not guilty. I say so, and I know. Do not worry. Rest quietly, and soon everything shall be made plain to you." And then before she could answer he was gone. She sank back among the pillows, closed he reyes and heaved a sigh.

"It cannot be!" she murmured. "It is too late! I am guilty! I am guilty."

To Be Continued.

SCHRANK AFTER MERCY

Roosevelt's Assailant Expects Light Sentence.

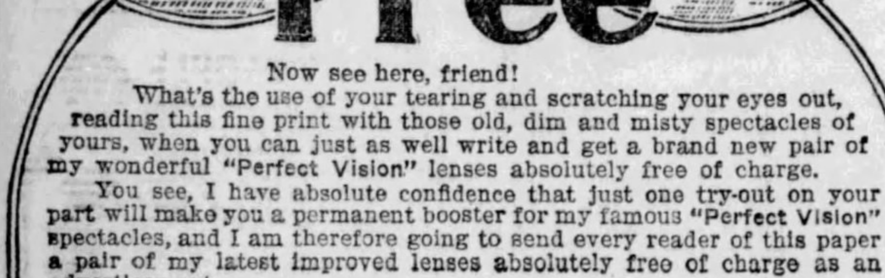
Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 2.—Believing that Theodore Roosevelt does not bear malice towards him, John Schrank, would-be slayer of the colonel, expects to escape with a light sentence.

Schrank confided these expectations to Bernard H. Gottschalk, who occupies a cell near that of the notorious prisoner. Gottschalk is a former resident of New York.

"Theodore Roosevelt is only human after all," Schrank said, according to Gottschalk. "He was shot and has recovered. Now that it is all over and he has had time for reflection, his better self surely has concluded that I should be pitied and not condemned. When McKinley was shot he showed forgiveness.

"The entire case rests with Roosevelt. I know if he will come here and speak for me, and adopt a broad view of the matter I will get a light sentence. His word will settle the whole matter. I should think he would come here when the case is tried."

Spectacle Lenses Free



Now see here, friend!

What's the use of your tearing and scratching your eyes out, reading this fine print with those old, dim and misty spectacles of yours, when you can just as well write and get a brand new pair of my wonderful "Perfect Vision" lenses absolutely free of charge.

You see, I have absolute confidence that just one try-out on your part will make you a permanent booster for my famous "Perfect Vision" spectacles, and I am therefore going to send every reader of this paper a pair of my latest improved lenses absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

And Here Are The Reasons Why

—Because these "Perfect Vision" lenses of mine will enable you to read the very finest print in your bible even by the dim firelight—
—Because these "Perfect Vision" lenses of mine will enable you to thread the smallest-eyed needle you can lay your hands on—
—Because these "Perfect Vision" lenses of mine will enable you to shoot the smallest bird off the tallest tree top on the cloudiest day—
—Because these "Perfect Vision" lenses of mine will enable you to distinguish a horse from a cow at the greatest distance, and as far as your eye can reach—

Now you certainly do want a pair of these wonderful "Perfect Vision" lenses of mine, and I surely want to give you a pair absolutely free—without ever asking you to pay me one penny for them, now and never.

So let's get together right now on this very generous advertising proposition.

You, on your part, just write me your name, address and age next birthday on the below coupon and send it to me at once—and I, to fulfill my part of the contract, will immediately mail you a four-dollar cash certificate entitling you, absolutely free of charge, to a brand new pair of my wonderful "Perfect Vision" lenses, which will again enable you to enjoy your reading, sewing and hunting just as much as you ever did in your younger days.

Write your name, address and age on the below lines at once

DR. HAUX—The Spectacle Man—ST. LOUIS, MO. Please send me your absolutely free lens offer to fit my eyes. My age is..............

Name .... Postoffice ....

Street No. or Rural Route and Box No............... State...............

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

Why do potatoes rot when in the cellar, and is there any way of preventing them from doing so?—H., Burghill, Ohio.

I am having trouble with my turkeys and would like to have something that will cure them. Their heads become black, their wings are drooping and they refuse to eat. They act sickly for a few days and then die.—C., Ithaca, Mich.

Will some reader let me know through these columns the symptoms of tuberculosis in cattle? I have a cow that has been afflicted with a discharge from the head as if she had a cold. She also coughs a little. She eats her feed and appears healthy with this one exception, but I am afraid of tuberculosis and would like to know whether it is safe to use her milk or allow her to run with the other cattle.—W., Alexander, Pa.

Curing Meat.

To cure the flesh of hogs, allow the meat to become entirely cool after cutting it up. Then rub into each piece one level teaspoon of saltpetre. This applies to the average size pieces cut after butchering from 200 to 250 pound hogs. Rub the saltpetre evenly all over the flesh side, and especially the ends of the joints. Next rub the meat with a mixture of equal parts of ground allspice and black pepper, using as much as will possibly adhere to it. For two hogs I usually use one pound each of the ingredients. Now place the pieces of meat one by one in a box, thoroughly covering them with salt. Be sure that all the ends of the joints are carefully rubbed with the ingredients and that each piece placed in the box is entirely hidden by the salt. Place the box of meat where it will not freeze and in four weeks it will be ready to take out and smoke. I have cured meat this way for 20 years and never lost a piece.—B., Ida Grove, Ia.

Poultry House Plans.

Success in raising and keeping fowls, and particularly in getting winter eggs, depends as much upon the poultry houses as upon the stock, their care and feeding. The three essentials of a good house are that it shall be dry, receive plenty of sunshine and ventilation without drafts. Any house that will provide these things should prove successful, no matter what the form of construction or the design.

The first consideration in building a poultry houses is its location, according to Farm and Home. It is important to have well drained soil so that the ground around it will be dry. The buildings should also be located near the dwelling house, for much of the work of caring for the poultry usually devolves upon the women members of the family. A sunny location, well sheltered from the north winds, is highly desirable.

Dryness in the house itself is the first essential. Next to actual starvation nothing is surer to reduce the egg yield and affect the health of the fowls than dampness in the house. Wet yards mean cold, dirty feet, and this in turn results in dirty eggs and less of them. If the site is not dry it should be underdrained. In any case the foundation should be high enough above grade to prevent the entrance of surface water. On dry soil a dirt floor may be used, although this becomes fowl if not removed and renewed each year. A good double board floor or one of concrete is the best.

Good ventilation is essential, but it must be without drafts. If the building is tight on three sides and overhead with no cracks at the eaves or sill, there will be no difficulty with drafts. If one or more window openings or a part of the front is covered with muslin cloth, it will keep out the wind during the cold weather and at the same time permit a good circulation of air without blowing on the fowls.

Plenty of sunshine in winter and spring is the third essential. This is abundantly provided for in the two-compartment house which can be thrown almost entirely open and the building flooded with light, yet there is not so much glass that it will become very heated in the daytime, and likewise excessively cold at night. At least 50 per cent of the front of the house should consist of openings covered by glass and cloth.

Storage of Fruit.

There are no advantages to be derived from picking fruit green. The ideal stage is when the fruit is full grown, but same days before it would begin to show signs of mellowness. Other points to be observed are the selection of late-mautring, good-keeping varieties, and gathering the fruit in cool weather, or late in the day, when it can stand open all night to become chilled before going into the cellar.

A common practice formerly was to pile the fruit in the shade in the open air or in a freely ventilated building before placing it in storage, writes Ernest Walker in Farm and Home. This was for the purpose of allowing it to go through a so-called "sweat." This process was thought to improve color and favor a slight shrinkage, also a toughening of the skin. It also allowed specimens that were not in sound condition or too ripe to develop signs of decay.

The pile was then sorted over one or more times, leaving only the sound fruit for storing. The latter result was no doubt of more real value than the so-called "sweat," as we know that diseased or scabby, or fruit showing mechanical injuries will not keep well under any conditions. Cold arrests the activities of most of these organisms present, but one of these fungi at least works even at temperatures near the freezing point.

The location of the cellar on a slope or hillside to the north, with openings up and down the hill, favors free and thorough ventilation during cool nights. By opening the cellar early in the night in cold weather and closing the doors before sunrise, the cellar is cooled and the cold air is kept caged in. Under ordinary seasonal conditions the cellar so managed keeps fruit fairly well. The essential idea is in keeping the cool air in rather than keeping the warm air or protection against freezing, and maintaining as equable a temperature as possible by careful attention to ventilation.

Potato Storage.

Our potato crop is large this year. The market is unsettled and many growers are in doubt whether to market or store. In many districts there is a great deal of scab, fusarium rot or second growth.

Under these conditions it hardly seems advisable to store unless the grower has good storage facilities at hand and a crop of unusually good quality. Potatoes must be in good condition and well ripened if they are to be stored advantageously. To store green potatoes is to court disaster.

Doubtless potatoes will advance in price as the winter progresses. The question is, can they be put on the market at the time when the demand is keen? For example, to store a few carloads some distance from the market and be unable to get them on the market when some cold snap or other condition sends prices up would be a losing proposition to the grower.

With regard to seed stock there is not so much doubt. Good, pure type seed will probably be very valuable property by spring because so much of the seed in this section is affected by rot, scab or other bad condition. To the writer, the best place to store this seed appears to be some such central point as the Twin Cities or Chicago. Here the cost of storage is not high. If well ripened seed of proper quality is selected, the gain of holding will undoubtedly more than offset the cost of storage.

Losses in Manure.

Prof. W. Frear, of the Pennsylvania station, has recently reported observations on the losses during two months of fertilizing constituents from steer manure kept under the feet of the animals in a box stall with cement floor and from that removed daily from stalls with hard clay floors and stored in a compact heap under cover, enough fine-cut litter being used in each case to apparently absorb all liquid manure. The results show that manure loses much less of its fertilizing constituents in stalls than in heaps. In the Pennsylvania station experiments the deep-stall manure was trampled to a very dark, compact mass, and although only about two-fifths of the dry matter of the food and litter was recovered in the manure there was very little loss of the valuable fertilizing constituents — nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. With the manure kept in heaps one-third of the dry matter was recovered in the manure and one-third of the nitrogen, one-fifth of the potash and one-seventh of the phosphoric acid were lost, the total money value of the losses being equivalent to $2.50 for each steer stabled for six months.

The untrampled manure, therefore, suffered more extensive losses of organic matter and nitrogen than the trampled manure, owing chiefly to the more complete exclusion of air in the latter case. It also experienced losses of phosphoric acid, and especially of potash, which can be explained, under the condition of the experiment, only by the leakage of liquid manure into the earth floor of the stalls. Part of the loss of nitrogen doubtless occurred in the same way, but relatively less than of the potash, which was more soluble. Evidently manure can be kept almost perfectly, so far as the fertilizer constituents are concerned, by use of the first system. Experiments show, however, that ammonia is lost very rapidly by such manure, if it be allowed to lie after the removal of the stock, without such covering as will retain the moisture and exclude the air.

The Three C's.

The "Three C's"—Clean, Covered and cold—should be the dairyman's motto; clean cans, stables, milkers and utensils; covered pails and cans; and cold milk, not that which is allowed to cool in large cans in the air, but which has the temperature reduced by a milk cooler or by setting the cans into a tank of cold or ice water and then further assisted in the cooling process by an occasional stirring.

Ropiness in milk and cream is due to the growth of bacteria which have been found in stagnant brook or pond waters, in stable air. Cows that have been in ponds or brooks containing these bacteria are likely to have great numbers of them on the hairs and scales of dead skin on their flanks, conveyed there by the flapping tail. Manurial contamination or exposure to dust may cause the same trouble. Cans, pails or milk strainers that are not thoroughly washed and scalded may carry over the infection from one milking to the next.

As a rule the bacteria which cause ropy or slimy milk or cream grow quite rapidly at a low temperature, a temperature too low for the sour milk bacteria to make much progress, so the fall months are more favorable for the development of ropy milk. If an abundance of boiling water is used in washing the milk cans, pails and strainer, and the cows are kept out of filthy ponds and brooks, and a covered pail, used in milking, ropiness will not be the cause of trouble or losses in the dairy.

Cost of Producing Milk.

The people of cities who complain about the high price of milk may be interested in knowing what it costs to produce and distribute good marketable milk. An investigation made last year by the dairy department of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, shows that the average cost of producing a gallon of milk in Ohio is about 25 cents, or 6.25 cents per quart, allowing 3,200 pounds per cow per year as the average milk production. This takes into consideration the cost of feeds, labor, interest on investment, maintenance, insurance, taxes, etc. When the average milk production per cow is increased the cost is decreased. The average cost of distribution is 3½ cents per quart, making a total of 9.75 cents per quart as the cost of producing milk and delivering it to the consumer. This means that when milk retails at 10 cents a quart, the average producer and distributor is making little or no profit in the transaction. Where high producing cows are kept and economic methods of handling and distribution on a large scale are employed, the above figures are greatly reduced and there is a fair profit in the dairy business. However, it is the average producer, who keeps average cows, the increasing cost of feeds and labor and the greater demand for sanitary conditions that are contributing to the high price of milk.

Turkeys in Alfalfa.

At the suggestion of the Kansas experiment station farmers in those portions of the state whose alfalfa fields have been badly riddled in the past seasons with the grasshopper pest this year raised turkeys to hold them in check, and the plan has been accompanied with most gratifying results. Not only have the turkeys—about 100 to each quarter section of land—gobbled up the grasshoppers effectively, so that they have done little damage to the alfalfa fields, but the turkeys seem to have thrived well on a balanced ration of grasshoppers, alfalfa and small grain and when marketed at holiday time will net their owners a tidy sum. One large farmer who tried this turkey method reports that the "turks" not only were the salvation of his alfalfa, but will bring him in the neighborhood of $600 when they are marketed at Thanksgiving time. This plan looks praticable and decidedly worth trying.

Sick fowls or those a little under the weather should always be fed soft mashes, preferably cooked, and in small amounts. The sick fowl is in a weak condition, hence it has a poor appetite and its digestive organs are weak. Whole grain should never be fed to sick fowls.

Many poultry men will stick to mashes for young stock, but after the egg mash period is passed there is nothing better and safer than dry chick feed, clean and fresh. Don't buy chick feed containing meat scrap. Get the scrap separately and be sure that it is fresh and sweet.

"PROUD AND GLAD"

Because Mother Looked So Well After Quitting Coffee.

An Ohio woman was almost distracted with coffee dyspepsia and heart trouble.

Like thousands of others, the drug—caffeine—in coffee was slowly but steadily undermining her nervous system and interfering with natural digestion of food. (Tea is just as injurious as coffee because it contains caffeine, the poisonous drug found in coffee.)

"For 30 years," she writes, "I have used coffee. Have always been sickly—bad heart trouble and dyspepsia with ulcers in stomach and mouth so bad, sometimes, I was almost distracted and could hardly eat a thing for a week.

"I could not sleep for nervousness, and when I would lie down at night I'd belch up coffee and my heart would trouble me. It was like poison to me. I was thin—only weighed 125 lbs., when I quit coffee and began to use Postum.

"From the first day that belching and burning in my stomach stopped. I could sleep as soundly as anyone and after the first month, whenever I met any friends they would ask me what was making me so fleshy and looking so well.

"Sometimes, before I could answer quick enough, one of the children or my husband would say, 'Why, that is what Postum is doing for her'—they were all so proud and glad.

"When I recommend it to anyone I always tell them to follow directions in making Postum, as it is not good to taste if weak, but fine when it has the flavor and rich brown color." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Weather Predictions.

New York Sun.

It is not possible to predict storms more than a week or 10 days in advance. Officials of our weather bureau believe, however, that the time is coming when weather predictions for the whole crop growing season may be sufficiently accurate to be useful. It is a great advantage that cable reports are now bringing data every day from the entire northern hemisphere. This is helping to make forecasts useful for a week in advance. The effect in our country of a cold wave coming down from Alaska can now be foretold. A storm moving up from the eastern coast of China has its effect a number of days later on our western shores. Professor J. Warren Smith, of the Ohio State University, writes that the atmospheric pressure prevailing over Europe or Asia determines in a certain way the rate of storms in this country; also that some of the ablest scientific men of the century are now working at the problem of forecasts for a whole season. They have learned enough to be certain that the problem can be solved only through study of solar energy and its effect upon terrestrial climate. It will be a great thing for farmers if some day they may base their planting operations upon a good general knowledge of what the weather will be for a number of months ahead.

German Princes' Swords.

Le Cri de Paris.

Roland had his Durandal, Charlemagne his Joyeuse, twin sisters of glory, heroines of steel. Kaiser Wilhelm II. of Germany is not ignorant of this, and to continue the tradition he has given to his sons arms upon which are engraved glittering mottoes of which he is the author. On the sword which he has given to the crown prince are the words: "Always ready to serve his country;" on that of his favorite Prince Eitel, "Faithful and without fear;" on that of Prince Adelbert, on one side, "For all proofs," and on the other, "My soul to God and Germany;" on that of Prince Oscar "Rectitude and interepidity." The princes August-Wilhelm and Joachim will have their swords and mottoes when they are promoted to the guards.

Pull Out Stumps—With the Famous Hercules!

Pull an acre or more of stumps a day. Pull any stump in 5 minutes or less. Don't have loafer land when it's so easy and cheap to *pull the stumps out!* Make 1000% profit by using the Hercules. $1281.00 the *first year* on 40 acres! $750.00 every year after. Let us *prove* it.

Low Price and Book Free!

Get the facts. Read our book. Tells what all steel, triple power means. Shows many features of the Hercules. Shows many photos and letters from owners. Postal will do.

HERCULES MFG. COMPANY
1100 21st St., Centerville, Iowa

COMPARES FOOD PRICES

Uncle Sam Gives Comparative Food Figures.

An index to the trend of food prices during the last two years is shown by figures issued Friday by the bureau of statistics of the United States department of agriculture in which comparison is made of prices from October 15, 1910 to October 15, 1912.

The figures show a distinct gain in cost of all meats during the last year and a falling off in the cost of vegetables. It also shows that prices of beef cattle per 100 pounds have advanced in the last two years and the prices of hogs and sheep have decreased.

Lambs and horses also command less at present, according to the report. There is notable decrease in prices of apples, peaches and pears. Broom corn has dropped nearly 34 per cent per ton in the two years.

The list of average prices by which the comparisons may be made follows:

	Oct. 15, 1912	Oct. 15, 1911	Oct. 15, 1910
Beef cattle, 100 lbs...	$ 5.36	$ 4.32	$ 4.64
Veal calves, 100 lbs...	6.90	6.15	6.41
Hogs, 100 lbs.	7.70	6.00	8.08
Sheep, 100 lbs.	4.19	3.68	4.08
Lambs, 100 lbs.	5.42	4.68	5.78
Milch cows, each	47.30	42.09	43.20
Horses	140.00	137.00	144.90
Wool, unwashed, per lb.	.185	.155	1.81
Honey, comb, per lb.	.136	.137	1.33
Milk, per gallon	.231	2.13	2.19
Apples, per bu	.61	.66	.77
Peaches, per bu	1.05	1.31	1.23
Pears, per bu	.83	.97	.99
Beans, per bu	2.34	2.27	2.25
Cabbage, 100 lbs	1.08	1.58	1.58
Onions, per bu	.85	1.02	.93
Tomatoes, per bu	.62	...	...
Peanuts, per lb	.047	.046	...
Hops, per lb	.222	.378	.133
Broom corn, per ton	70.40	121.50	107.90
Sweet potatoes, per bu	.80	.86	.76

He Was Amazed at LOW COST of Edwards STEEL Shingles

"In all my life I was never so surprised" writes Mr. D. Elzroth, of Fosters, Ohio, "as I am at my new *Edwards* STEEL Shingle barn roof. I wouldn't have believed it if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes. Your steel shingles cost *lots* less than wood and they sure beat wood shingles and that rubber roll roofing *forty miles*. The stuff got here in *good shape*, right *on time* and I done the work myself. I've got the best roof in the township. What a fool I was not to get your catalog 4 years ago when I roofed my *house*."

Factory Prices—All Freight Paid!

Fire-proof, rot-proof, rust-proof. Guaranteed against *lightning* by $10,000 Bond.

Never need repairs. Out-last *three* wood-shingle and *five* composition roofs. Lowest factory prices—all freight paid. Put them on yourself. Made of Open Hearth Steel, *finest quality*. Made absolutely rust-proof by our world-famous "Tightcote" Process. Come in sheets, 24 inches wide, 5 to 12 feet long.

Nothing to do but nail sheets on old roof or sheathing. Edwards Patented Interlocking Device covers all nails, makes permanent watertight joints.

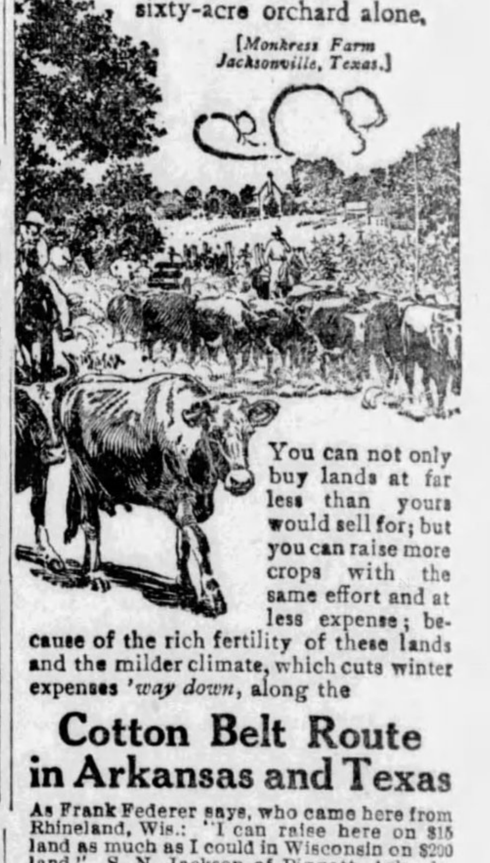
Makes handsomest, most lasting roof in existence. Write us. If possible give size of roof and we will quote price, delivered to your station. *Postal brings catalog 1175 and factory prices by next mail.*

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING CO.
1125-1175 Lock Street Cincinnati, Ohio
The World's Largest Manufacturers of Steel Roofing (87)

Land cost him $600 $6000 profit now!

Mr. Hall, a former Michigan man, bought 100 acres of land in East Texas, at $10 per acre, a few years ago; planted 60 acres to peach trees; made a good living from melons and berries until trees came to bear—and *now* he is getting $6000 *net* from his sixty-acre orchard alone.

[Monkress Farm Jacksonville, Texas.]



You can not only buy lands at far less than yours would sell for; but you can raise more crops with the same effort and at less expense; because of the rich fertility of these lands and the milder climate, which cuts winter expenses *'way down*, along the

Cotton Belt Route in Arkansas and Texas

As Frank Federer says, who came here from Rhineland, Wis.: "I can raise here on $15 land as much as I could in Wisconsin on $200 land." S. N. Jackson of Piggott, Ark., declared that "This is better fruit country than in Tennessee; our orchard crops bring more money here, and there is a better market for what we raise." Jackson only paid $700 for his place. These lands won't stay cheap. They have already doubled in value since 1905; but even this year you can buy at $12 to $25 per acre, as good land there as you are farming now. And you'd have *every* advantage of schools, churches, close neighbors, good local markets, phones, rural free delivery, etc. This proposition deserves serious thought.

On the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month there are low round trip excursions to Arkansas and Texas via Cotton Belt Route, allowing 25 days' time and free stopovers. Go on the *next* one.

Get our free books!

Written by a farm man who knows farming from A to Z. He traveled over thousands of miles in these sections to learn where the *real* farm opportunities were—the kind he knew *you* would grasp if you saw them. He tells you, in plain words, all about them. 100 pages and farm pictures. Send a postal today for your *free* copies.

E. W. LaBEAUME,
General Passenger Agent
1456 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis

COTTON BELT ROUTE

YOUR OPPORTUNITY is NOW in the Province of SASKATCHEWAN Western Canada

Do you desire to get a Free Homestead of 160 Acres of that well known Wheat Land? The area is becoming more limited but no less valuable.

New Districts have recently been opened up for settlement, and into these railroads are now being built. The day will soon come when there will be no Free Homesteading land left.

A Swift Current, Saskatchewan farmer writes:—"I came here on my homestead, March, 1906, with about $1000 worth of horses and machinery, and just $35 in cash. Today I have 900 acres of wheat, 300 acres of oats, and 50 acres of flax." Not bad for six years, but only an instance of what may be done in Western Canada, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Send at once for Literature, Maps, Railway Rates, etc., to

Canadian Government Agent,
413 Gardner Bldg.,
Toledo, Ohio.

or Address, Superintendent of Immigration Ottawa, Ont., Canada

VIRGINIA—FARMS $15 PER ACRE & UP. On Easy Payments

Fertile soil, mild climate, fine water, good roads, excellent markets, best church, school and social advantages, cheap land and abundant crops, all contribute to Southern prosperity. Now while you think of it write for our Beautiful Booklets, List of Farms and Excursion Rates. Address, F. H. LaBAUME, Agrl. Agent, Norfolk & Western Ry. Bldg. R'm 20 Roanoke, Va.

CALENDAR FREE

Send us your name and address with a 2-cent stamp to cover mailing expenses and we will send you free a beautifully colored and embossed two page 1913 calendar and 4 lovely sample post cards. Address R. C. McGREGOR, 501 Plymouth Pl., CHICAGO, ILL., DEPT. 75

98 cents Post Paid

Guaranteed 5 Years

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our great catalogue of Elgin Watches we will send this elegant watch to any address by mail post paid for ONLY 98 CENTS. Regular gentlemen's size, open face, full nickel silver plated plain polished case, Arabic dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this adv. to us with your name & address & 98c, and watch will be sent by return mail postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 98c today. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

Go to Montana—

The Land of Opportunity Where Farming Pays

Montana, both for quality and quantity, is the greatest grain producing state in the Union—U. S. Government reports show the average yield per acre of its crops to be twice that of any Middle Western State—on land costing about one-third that of Middle West land.

Four prize cups for the *best* Wheat, Oats, Barley and Alfalfa grown in the United States, were won by Montana farmers at the recent New York Land Show.

Somewhere in this wonderful State your opportunity awaits—take advantage now. Land prices are low and you are assured the best of climate, richest soil and splendid crops.

Now is the time to become acquainted with the opportunities of this wonderful state. Read and be convinced. Send for literature compiled and published by the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railways

This literature contains indisputable facts and figures. It will be sent free on request to

E. G. HAYDEN, District Passenger Agent, 907 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
O. E. SHANER, Immigration Agent, 750 Marquette Bldg., Chicago
F. A. MILLER, General Passenger Agent, Chicago

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted send free. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

IB BOOK AGENTS Let us mail you free this sample-case outfit; Christmas books, Bibles. Write at once. Postal will do. Don't delay. 50 per cent.; cash prizes; freight pd; credit given. International Bible House, Dept. B, Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED A man or woman, all or spare time, to secure information for us. Experience not necessary. Nothing to sell. GOOD PAY. Send stamp for particulars. Address M. S. I. A., Indianapolis, Indiana

AGENTS.

AGENTS PORTRAITS 35c, FRAMES 15c. Sheet Pictures 1c. Stereoscopes 25c. Views 1c. 30 days' credit. Samples and catalog free. Consolidated Portrait Co., Dept. 5096, 1027 W. Adams St., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Purchase a Southern Farm

PRICES $10 AN ACRE UP. Nature favors you with big crops, ample rain, mild winters, enjoyable summers. Social, religious, and school privileges the best. Beef, pork, poultry, sheep, and dairying pay handsomely. Large profits in alfalfa, truck, corn, cotton, nuts and apples. "Southern Field," state booklets and all facts free. M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Railway, Room 93, Washington, D. C.

Money-Making Farms

Seventeen states; one to 1,000 acres, $10 to $50 an acre; live stock, tools, crops often included to settle quickly. Big catalogue No. 35, free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 102, Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

PATENTS START FACTORIES. Free book how to get and sell Patents. Patent secured or fee returned. Sues & Co., Attys., 542 7th St., Washington, D. C.

98 CARDS 10c Flower, Birthday, Pretty Girl and Lovers, Views, Kiss Cards, etc. A. HAMMOND CO., Dept. 75, Spangler, Pa.

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. My free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write today—now. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D.C.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 84 PARSONS, KANS.

ADVICE FOR A SICK CANARY

"I see that a lady asks what to do for a sick bird. If you will allow me to suggest, tell her to get from a druggist 'Bird Manna,' and she will find all directions how to use it.

"The Philadelphia Bird Food Company publish a booklet which any one can have free, by writing for it, which tells all the little bird's ills and how to treat them. I have found that bird fanciers are not to be depended upon always." MRS. W. H. K.

12 Post Cards Thanksgiving, Christmas, FREE New Year's Sentimentals, etc.; also your name in our Post Card Exchange and Catalogs and Premium list. Enclose 4c stamps for return postage, etc. N. L. MUNRO, 32 Vandewater St., N.Y.

WANTED—MEN Prepare as Firemen, Brakemen, Electric Motormen, Train Porters (colored). Hundreds put to work—$65 to $150 a month. No experience necessary. 500 More Wanted. Enclose stamp for Application Blank and Book. State position. I. Railway C. I., No. 92 Indianapolis, Ind.

SALESMEN Have You a Buggy? We have a wonderful money-maker for live men—but you must have a rig to handle it. Big sales—big profits—good year 'round. Pleasant, easy, healthy business—just drive around and take orders—best class of farmers and town folks buy—every home needs our goods. Salesmen, Here's REAL CHANCE to cash in on that horse and buggy; $50.00 a week and up. Find out—get our big special offer—Now! Write today for complete facts free. Address S. D. KRETZER, 2136 DeKalb St., St. Louis, Mo.

SEND US 10 CENTS for either of these HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES
B Cement: Mends China, Glass, Bric-a-brac, etc.
L Polish: Polishes Brass, Copper, Nickel, etc.
A Eradicator: Cleans Clothing, Rugs, etc.
C
O BLACO UTILITIES CO., 41 Park Row, N. Y. AGENTS WANTED

Why Not Have Best Light? Steel Mantle Burners. Odorless, Smokeless. Give 3 times the light of ordinary kind. Guaranteed. Buy from your dealer or send 25c to us. Good Agents Wanted Everywhere. THE STEEL MANTLE LIGHT CO. 327 Huron Street Toledo, Ohio.

$5 HEAVY BLACK KERSEY OVERCOAT We will send you this Overcoat on approval. All we want is your name, address and size and $1 to help pay shipping expense, and we will lay this Bargain Overcoat at your home ex. office, so that you can inspect it well before buying. Send at once for this Great Bargain. Internat'l Woolen Co., Lakeview, Mich.

AGENTS: Patented BURNER NEW Gas-Generating Kerosene Lamp Burner. Produces three times as much light as common burners with less oil. Fitted with smoke consuming device that burns all carbon and soot. Many homes equipped with gas and electricity use oil for night and reading lamps. Big demand. Sells every where. Nothing like it. Big profits on every sale. Write at once for terms of agency and free sample to workers. THOMAS BURNER COMPANY 3478 Home Street, Dayton, Ohio

Free! Free! We are manufacturing the very best Bath, Complexion and Skin Cure Soap ever made. For washing face or hands and all bathing purposes and giving the Skin a clear, youthful appearance, delicately perfumed after a bath, it is positively unrivaled. We know this, you will know it after trying it, that's why we send any one answering this advertisement at once a sample box to try absolutely FREE. As a further inducement, for only 10 cts. silver or 12 cts. stamps, to help pay mailing and advertising we will send with the box of soap this Elegant Radium Diamond; it's beautifully set in a rolled gold finish ring. A genuine sparkling brilliant, a dazzling beauty. LIGHTFOOT SCHULTZ CO., M'FR'S., Dept C, 195-197 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Davis Dyspepsia Capsules ARE NATURE'S OWN REMEDY for all forms of Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Try a box and be convinced. Guaranteed under the National Food Laws. Mailed to any address, postage prepaid, 50c and $1.00. Davis Chemical Co., Gallitzin, Pa.

SAVE YOUR TEETH Relief for PYORRHOE AND RECEDING GUMS 25c A remedy indorsed by reputable Dentists, Physicians and Graduates of Pharmacy. Affords immediate relief; destroys all germs. Can be used in the most tender mouth. Sold by all druggists and Department Stores, or mailed direct upon receipt of price. GEE-BEE CO. Box 3491-B, Station O, Philada., Pa.

CANCER Cured Without Knife or Caustic. Write today for our iron-clad agreement. "No cure, no pay." Sheppard Sanitarium Co. 640 Spitzer Bldg., Toledo, O.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED. My mild, soothing, guaranteed cure does it and FREE SAMPLE proves it. STOPS THE ITCHING and cures to stay. WRITE NOW—TODAY. DR. CANNADAY, 243 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

ROOSEVELT AT SAN JUAN

A charge was made by a certain speaker some time ago that Roosevelt was not within four or five miles of the place when the charge was made up San Juan hill. I have always understood that he was in the thickest of the fight. How was it?—L. H. H., Stromsburg, Neb.

Those who say that Roosevelt was not in the charge upon San Juan hill during the war with Spain either are not familiar with history or they hope to cast a slur on Roosevelt's name. He was certainly in the battle, and those who make the statement that he took no part in this attack are slandering him with this and similar statements in order to prevent his election at any cost. It is folly to believe such statements especially when made by his enemies. The statement you mention can only be classed with those other falsehoods saying that he was never in Africa or never killed a grizzly bear. It is just as reasonable to say that he was never elected President of the United States and never resided in the White House.

ELECTION OF 1904

Please give the vote cast in each state for the presidential candidates in the year 1904.—W. W. Gilbertsville, Ky.

The popular vote in each state in the presidential election of 1904 was as follows:

Alabama—Roosevelt, 79,857; Parker, 22,472; Debs, 853; Swallow, 612; Watson, 5,051.

Arkansas—Parker, 64,434; Roosevelt, 46,860; Debs, 1,816; Swallow, 993; Watson, 2,318.

California—Parker, 89,404; Roosevelt, 205,226; Debs, 29,535; Swallow, 7,380.

Colorado—Parker, 100,105; Roosevelt, 134,687; Debs, 4,304; Swallow, 3,438; Corrigan, 335; Watson, 824.

Connecticut—Parker, 72,909; Roosevelt, 111,080; Debs, 4,543; Swallow, 1,506; Corrigan, 575; Watson, 494.

Delaware—Parker, 19,360; Roosevelt, 23,714; Debs, 146; Swallow, 607; Watson, 46.

Florida—Parker, 27,046; Roosevelt, 8,314; Debs, 2,337; Watson, 1,605.

Georgia—Parker, 83,472; Roosevelt, 24,003; Debs, 197; Swallow, 685; Watson, 22,635.

Idaho—Parker, 18,480; Roosevelt, 47,783; Debs, 4,949; Swallow, 1,013; Watson, 352.

Illinois—Parker, 327,606; Roosevelt, 632,645; Debs, 69,225; Swallow, 34,770; Corrigan, 4,698; Watson, 6,725; Continental party, 830.

Indiana—Parker, 274,345; Roosevelt, 368,289; Debs, 12,013; Swallow, 23,496; Corrigan, 1,598; Watson, 2,444.

Iowa—Parker, 149,141; Roosevelt, 307,907; Debs, 14,847; Swallow, 11,601; Watson, 2,207.

Kansas—Parker, 84,800; Roosevelt, 210,893; Debs, 15,494; Swallow, 7,245; Watson, 6,156.

Kentucky—Parker, 217,170; Roosevelt, 205,277; Debs, 3,602; Swallow, 6,609; Corrigan, 596; Watson, 2,511.

Louisiana—Parker, 47,747; Roosevelt, 5,205; Debs, 995.

Maine—Parker, 27,641; Roosevelt, 64,432; Debs, 2,101; Swallow, 1,510; Watson, 357.

Maryland—Parker, 109,446; Roosevelt, 109,497; Debs, 2,247; Swallow, 3,034.

Massachusetts — Parker, 165,746; Roosevelt, 257,822; Debs, 13,604; Swallow, 4,279; Corrigan, 2,359; Watson, 1,294.

Michigan—Parker, 134,151; Roosevelt, 361,866; Debs, 8,941; Swallow, 13,308; Corrigan, 1,012; Watson, 1,159.

Minnesota—Parker, 55,187; Roosevelt, 216,651; Debs, 11,692; Swallow, 6,253; Corrigan, 874; Watson, 2,103.

Mississippi—Parker, 53,376; Roosevelt, 3,187; Debs, 392; Watson, 1,424.

Missouri—Parker, 296,312; Roosevelt, 321,449; Debs, 13,009; Swallow, 7,191; Corrigan, 1,674; Watson, 4,226.

Montana—Parker, 21,773; Roosevelt, 34,932; Debs, 5,676; Swallow, 335; Corrigan, 208; Watson, 1,520.

Nebraska—Parker, 51,876; Roosevelt, 138,558; Debs, 7,312; Swallow, 6,323; Watson, 20,518.

Nevada—Parker, 3,982; Roosevelt, 6,867; Swallow, 925; Watson, 344.

New Hampshire — Parker, 33,992; Roosevelt, 54,177; Debs, 1,090; Swallow, 749; Watson, 81.

New Jersey—Parker, 164,566; Roosevelt, 245,164; Debs, 9,587; Swallow, 6,845; Corrigan, 2,680; Watson, 3,708.

New York—Parker, 683,981; Roosevelt, 859,533; Debs, 36,883; Swallow, 20,787; Corrigan, 9,127; Watson, 7,459.

North Carolina — Parker, 124,121; Roosevelt, 82,442; Debs, 124; Swallow, 361; Watson, 819.

North Dakota—Parker, 14,273; Roosevelt, 52,595; Debs, 2,005; Swallow, 1,137; Watson, 165.

Ohio — Parker, 344,674; Roosevelt, 600,095; Debs, 36,260; Swallow, 19,339; Corrigan, 2,633; Watson, 1,392.

Oregon—Parker, 17,521; Roosevelt, 60,455; Debs, 7,619; Swallow, 3,806; Watson, 753.

Pennsylvania—Parker, 335,430; Roosevelt, 840,949; Debs, 21,863; Swallow, 33,717; Watson, 2,211.

Rhode Island—Parker, 24,839; Roosevelt, 41,605; Debs, 956; Swallow, 768; Corrigan, 488.

South Carolina—Parker, 52,563; Roosevelt, 2,554; Debs, 21; Watson, 1.

South Dakota—Parker, 21,969; Roosevelt, 72,083; Debs, 3,138; Swallow, 2,965; Watson, 1,840.

Tennessee — Parker, 131,653; Roosevelt, 105,369; Debs, 1,354; Swallow, 1,889; Watson, 2,491.

Texas—Parker, 167,200; Roosevelt, 51,242; Debs, 2,791; Swallow, 3,995; Corrigan, 421; Watson, 8,062.

Utah—Parker, 33,413; Roosevelt, 62,446; Debs, 5,767.

Vermont—Parker, 9,777; Roosevelt, 40,459; Debs, 859; Swallow, 792.

Virginia—Parker, 80,648; Roosevelt, 47,880; Debs, 218; Swallow, 1,383; Corrigan, 566; Watson, 359.

Washington—Parker, 28,098; Roosevelt, 101,540; Debs, 10,023; Swallow, 3,229; Corrigan, 1,592; Watson, 669.

West Virginia — Parker, 100,855; Roosevelt, 132,620; Debs, 1,573; Swallow, 4,599; Watson, 33.

Wisconsin—Parker, 124,107; Roosevelt, 280,164; Debs, 28,220; Swallow, 9,770; Corrigan, 223; Watson, 520.

Wyoming—Parker, 8,930; Roosevelt, 20,489; Debs, 1,077; Swallow, 217.

ADMISSION OF A STATE

I want to know how a territory becomes a state of the United States.—M. G. T., Snow Camp, N. C.

There are no fixed conditions in the constitution under which a state is to be admitted. Whenever congress passes a bill to admit a territory as a state, it is done. Usually it is not till the territory has a population sufficient to entitle it to one representative in congress, although this is not required; nor does the possession of that population entitle a state to admission. The whole matter is in the hands of congress.

BROWNSVILLE TROUBLE

Please tell about the affair at Brownsville in the columns of the bureau.—. M. P., Birchwood, Tenn.

On August 13, 1906, 20 soldiers of one company of a negro regiment stationed in the vicinity went on a rampage in Brownsville, Texas, because they had been refused the privilege of drinking with white customers at several bars and also because several of their number had been arrested for unseemly behavior on the streets. At midnight they fired several volleys down Main street. One person was killed and another wounded. President Roosevelt later discharged the whole company from the service.

MUSHROOM CULTURE

Please tell me how mushrooms are cultivated and how to recognize them when hunting for them.—E. J. H., Adams, Ind.

There is a market for mushrooms in the cities. They bring various prices. Mushroom growing for the market is very profitable, if properly managed. Those having greenhouses can grow this delicious vegetable under the benches to advantage in the summer season. It will do well in cellars where the temperature can be kept at about 50 or 60. This should be kept as even as possible to secure best results. Collect a lot of fresh horse manure, rejecting the coarser portions of it. Spread it out, to prevent premature heating, and fork it over several times, at intervals of a few days before using it. Make the bed about 18 inches deep, three or four feet wide. Pound the manure down well. Let it ferment thoroughly before spawning it. Test its temperature with a reliable thermometer, by inserting the instrument in the soil and leaving it there until the full temperature of the bed is registered. When it indicates 80 or 90 degrees, sow your spawn, which should be of the best, and which can be procured of nearly all seedmen or florists in the larger towns. Break it and put it two inches under the surface and about six or eight inches apart. After about a week's time cover the bed with two inches of fine loam and wait for results.

As there are several kinds of poisonous fungi which very closely resemble the eatable mushrooms, no one should venture to make use of an unfamiliar variety. It is claimed that a reliable test for distinguishing the eatable varieties from the poisonous is to sprinkle salt on the spongy part, which will turn yellow if a poisonous growth. The eatable variety is pink underneath and white on top, and the skin will peel off easily, but it sticks to the poisonous ones; and the smell and taste of the good ones are not rank. Some make the test by stirring with a silver spoon, which will assume a dark tinge if they are unfit to eat. The old negro cooks of the south were always suspicious of the true nature of the mushroom stew until assured of its harmless qualities by dropping a peeled white onion into the saucepan, which turned black if any poisonous fungi were present.

OBTAINING A PATENT

Will the Bureau please tell me how a patent may be obtained?—D. A. T., South Boston, Va.

Applications for a patent must be made in writing to the commissioner of patents. The applicant must also file in the patent office a description of the same and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in art or science to which it appertains or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound and use the same; and in case of a machine, he must explain the principle thereof and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions, and particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specifications and claim must be signed by the inventor and attested by two witnesses.

When the nature of the case admits of drawings, the applicant must furnish a drawing of the required size signed by the inventor or his attorney in fact, and attested by two witnesses. In all cases which admit of representation by a model, the applicant, if required by the patent office, shall furnish a model of convenient size to exhibit advantageously the several parts of his invention or discovery.

The applicant shall make oath that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture composition or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever known or used, and shall state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides. In every original application the applicant must distinctly state under oath that the invention has not been patented to himself or to others with his knowledge and consent in this or any foreign country by himself or his legal representative or assigns more than seven months prior to his application. If any application has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country, or by his legal representatives or assigns, prior to his application in this country he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving the date of such application, and shall also state that no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those mentioned; that to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States, nor described in any printed publication or patent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application in this country. Such oath must be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister charge d'affaires, consul or commercial agent holding commission under the government of the United States, or before any notary public of the foreign country in which the applicant may be, provided such notary is authorized by the laws of his country to administer oaths.

THE PHONOGRAPH

Please tell who invented the phonograph and how records are made of voices for use on that musical instrument.—B. D. C., Blanchester, O.

The phonograph was invented in 1877 by Thomas A. Edison. It is an instrument by means of which articulate sounds can be registered permanently, and afterward reproduced from such mechanical register. The instrument as originally made consists of a mouthpiece, having a stretched membrane; connected with the center of this membrane is a steel point, which, when the sounds are projected on the membrane through the mouthpiece, vibrates backward and forward. This arrangement is placed before a cylinder which rotates upon a horizontal axis. A spiral grove is cut upon the surface of this cylinder, and a similar spiral screw fitted in a nut is cut upon the axis of the cylinder; the pitch of both spirals is the same. By means of a handle attached to the axis the latter with its attached cylinder can be rotated. The cylinder has therefore a motion of rotation and translation, the latter being at right angles to the plane of rotation. The whole may be set in motion by clockwork, electricity or otherwise, instead of by hand. When the instrument is to be used a piece of tinfoil is laid round the cylinder, being kept close to it by means of gum or water, and the stand holding the mouthpiece is brought close to one end of the cylinder; the steel point of the diaphragm is then adjusted so as to be jpst touching, or close to the tinfoil, which will by such movement be slightly depressed into the groove beneath it; and if the cylinder be rotated, that the steel point will, from the pitch of the grove and steel being alike, always be over the line of the groove. If the instrument is then set as above described, and some words be spoken into the mouthpiece, while at same time the cylinder is kept in rotation, a series of minute marks are made upon the tinfoil by the movements of the steel points, and these markings have all an individuality of their own, due to the varying sounds addressed to the mouthpiece.

MISCELLANEOUS

R. T. E., Hartford, W. Va.—Grover Cleveland's name was before three different national Democratic conventions as a candidate for President, and he was nominated every time.

M. S., Monmouth, Ill.—Grover Cleveland was born in New Jersey, March 18, 1837.

FORCED BY GRATITUDE OF HUNDREDS
To Repeat His Offer of July 11 in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

I have been so moved the past few weeks by the gratitude of Toledo Weekly Blade readers that I have decided to make again the offer which I made in the July 11 issue. This is what I said: "I am going to Give Away a Free Treatment for Deafness, to every sufferer who asks for it."

The letters of request have poured in; letters of grateful thanks have also poured in. From every part of the continent, the people whom I have cured of that terrible affliction — Deafness—are thanking me. A letter from the Far West says, "Allow me to thank you a thousand times for the good hearing you have restored to me." A letter from New England says, "I bless the day I saw your offer, for you have cured me of Deafness."

Deafness Treatment Free

These many letters of gratitude have touched my heart, and so I say again to the readers of the Toledo Weekly Blade: "I will give away a Free Treatment for Deafness to every sufferer who writes for it."

This offer can only be made for a very short time. If you are Deaf, or have any trouble with your ears, write for a Free Treatment.

This treatment is entirely free. I want to help you. I know what you suffer in the approach of Deafness, and the intolerable agony of complete Deafness. I know that I have cured many, many people who were Deaf. I want you to have the same opportunity to hear again. Write today for my treatment for Deafness.

Send off now, a post card or letter request. Don't delay, or it may be too late. If you have even the slightest feeling that something is wrong with your ears, be on the safe side, and send for treatment. It won't cost you anything. If you are growing Deaf, and have become discouraged and tired of experimenting, profit by the example of those who have been cured by my treatment. Many of these people thought that they never could be cured, they had tried so many different things which never did them any good. My treatment restored their hearing. Write today for a Free Deafness Treatment, to Deafness Specialist Sproule, 43 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.

The Third Degree

Continued from First Page.

him into the "sporty" set, an exclusive circle into which, thanks to his liberal allowance from home, he was welcomed with open arms. With a youth of his proclivities and inherent weakness the outcome was inevitable. At no time overfond of study, he regarded residence in college as a most desirable emancipation from the restraint of home life. The love of books he considered a pose and he scoffed at the men who took their reading seriously. The university attracted him mostly by its most undesirable features, its sports, its secret societies, its petty cliques, and its rowdyism. The broad spirit and the dignity of the alma mater he ignored completely. Directly he went to Yale he started in to enjoy himself and with the sophisticated Underwood as guide, went to the devil faster than any man before him in the entire history of the university.

Reading, attendance at lectures, became only a convenient cloak to conceal his turpitudes. Poker playing, automobile joy rides, hard drinking became the daily curriculum. In town rows and orgies of every description he was soon a recognized leader. Scandal followed scandal until he was threatened with expulsion. Then his father heard of it and there was a terrible scene. Jeffries, Sr., went immediately to New Haven and there followed a stormy interview in which Howard promised to reform, but once the parent's back was turned things went on pretty much as before. There were fresh scandals, the smoke of which reached as far as New York. This time Mr. Jeffries tried the plan of cutting down the money supply and Howard found himself financially embarrassed. But this had not quite the effect desired by the father, for, rendered desperate by his inability to secure funds with which to carry on his sprees, the young man started in to gamble heavily, giving notes for his losses and pocketing the ready money when he won.

Then came the supreme scandal which turned his father's heart to steel. Jeffries, Sr., could forgive much in a young man. He had been young himself once. None knew better than he how difficult it is when the blood is rich and red to keep oneself in control. But there was one offense which a man proud of his descent could not condone. He would never forgive the staining of the family name by a degrading marriage. The news came to the unhappy father like a thunderclap. Howard, probably in a drunken spreed, had married secretly a waitress employed in one of the "sporty" restaurants in New Haven, and to make the mesalliance worse, the girl was not even of respectable parents. Her father, Billy Delmore, the poolroom king, was a notorious gambler and had died in convict stripes. Fine sensation that for the yellow press. "Banker's Son Weds Convict's Daughter." So ran the "scare heads" in the newspapers. That was the last straw for Mr. Jeffries, Sr. He sternly told his son that he never wanted to look upon his face again. Howard bowed his head to the decree and he had never seen his father since.

All this the young man was reviewing in his mind when suddenly his reflections were disturbed by a friendly hail.

"Hello, Jeffries, old sport! Don't you know a fellow frat when you see him?"

He looked up. A young man of athletic build, with a pleasant, frank face, was standing at the news stand under the Park place elevated station. Quickly Howard extended his hand.

"Hello, Coxe!" he exclaimed. "What on earth are you doing in New York? Whoever would have expected to meet you in this howling wilderness? How's everything at Yale?"

The athlete grinned.

"Yale be hanged! I don't care a d—. You know I graduated last June. I'm in business now in a broker's office in Wall street. Say, it's great! We had a semi-panic last week. Prices went to the devil. Stocks broke 20 points. You should have seen the excitement on the exchange floor. Our football rushes were nothing to it. I tell you, it's great. It's got college beaten to a frazzle!" Quickly he added: "What are you doing?"

Howard averted his eyes and hung his head.

"Nothing," he answered gloomily.

Coxe had quickly taken note of the former classmate's shabby appearance. He had also heard of his escapades.

"Didn't you hear?" muttered Howard. "Row with governor, marriage, and all that sort of thing? Of course," he went on, "father damnably unjust, actuated by absurd prejudice. Annie's a good girl and a good wife, no matter what her father was. D—n it, this is a free country! A man can marry whom he likes. All these ideas about family pride and family honor are old world notions, foreign to this soil. I'm not going to give up Annie to please any one. I'm as fond of her now as ever. I haven't regretted a moment that I married her. Of course, it has been hard. Father at once shut down money supplies, making my further stay at Yale impossible, and I was forced to come to New York to seek employment. We've managed to fix up a small flat in Harlem and now, like Micawber, I'm waiting for something to turn up."

Coxe nodded sympathetically.

"Come and have a drink," he said, cheerily.

Howard hesitated. Once more he remembered his promise to Annie, but as long as he had broken it once he would get no credit for refusing now. He was horribly thristy and depressed. Another drink would cheer him up. It seemed even wicked to decline when it wouldn't cost him anything.

They entered a bar conveniently close at hand, and with a tremulous hand Howard carried greedily to his lips the insidious liquor which had undermined his health and stolen away his manhood.

"Have another?" said Coxe with a smile as he saw the glass emptied at a gulp.

"I don't care if I do," replied Howard. Secretly ashamed of his weakness, he shuffled uneasily to his feet.

"Well, what are you going to do, old man?" demanded Coxe as he pushed the whisky bottle over.

"I'm looking for a job," stammered Howard awkwardly. Hastily he went on: "It isn't so easy. If it was only myself I wouldn't mind. I'd get along somehow. But there's the little girl. She wants to go to work and I won't hear of it. I couldn't stand for that, you know."

Coxe feared a "touch." Awkwardly he said:

"I wish I could help you, old man. As it is, my own salary barely serves to keep me in neckwear. Wall street's great fun, but it doesn't pay much; that is, not unless you play the game yourself."

Howard smiled feebly as he replied: "Nonsense—I wouldn't accept help of that sort. I'm not reduced to soliciting charity yet. I guess I'd prefer the river to that. But if you hear of anything keep me in mind."

The athlete made no response. He was apparently lost in thought when suddenly he blurted out:

"Say, Jeffries, you haven't got any money, have you—say, a couple of thousand dollars?"

Howard stared at the questioner as if he doubted his sanity.

"Two thousand dollars!" he gasped. "Do you suppose I'd be wearing out shoe leather looking for a job if I had $2,000?"

Coxe looked disappointed as he replied:

"Oh, of course, I understand you haven't it on you, only I thought you might be able to raise it."

"Why do you ask?" inquired Howard, his curiosity aroused.

Coxe looked around to see if any one was listening. Then in a whisper he said:

"It's a cinch. If you had $2,000, you and I could make a snug little fortune. Don't you understand? In my office I get tips. I'm on the inside. I know in adavnce what the big men are going to do. When they start to move a certain stock up, I'm on the job. Understand? If you had $2,000 I could raise as much, and we'd pool our capital, starting in the business ourselves—on a small scale, of course. If we hit it right we might make a nice income."

Howard's mouth watered. Certainly that was the kind of life he liked best. The feverish excitement of gambling, the close association with rich men, the promise of a luxurious style of living—all this appealed to him strongly. But what was the use? Where could he get $2,000? He couldn't go to his father. He shook his head.

"I'm afraid not, old sport," he said, as they left the saloon and he held out his hand to say good-by. "But I'll bear it in mind, and if things improve I'll look you up. So long!"

Climbing wearily up the dirty stairs of the elevated railroad, he bought a ticket with one of the few nickels remaining in his pocket, and taking a seat in a north-bound train started on his trip back to Harlem.

To Be Continued.

With no other excuse, the Balkan states could have gone to war for simplified spelling.

PARCELS POST PLANS

To Be Ready at Different Centers Jan. 1.

Uncle Sam's new parcels post service goes into effect January 1. Preparations are now being made by postal department officials at Washington and by postmasters all over the United States for putting the new law into effect.

It is considered one of the biggest jobs undertaken by the federal government and is expected by its friends to become one of the big boons to the entire nation. The new service is expected to increase heavily the business of the postal department, necessitating the employment of large numbers of additional clerks, carriers, wagon drivers and other civil service employes.

At the various postoffices the postmasters are getting things into shape for the new service. For the purpose of acquainting the business interests with the provisions of the law they have sent out letters asking what the postoffice may expect as to the volume of business.

All large cities probably will be divided into zones for parcels post delivery purposes. Wagons and probably motor cars will be put into service for delivering the parcels. It is expected the business will be so great as to make it impossible for the regular carriers to deliver package mail.

All details of the national service are being worked out by a commission in Washington in co-operation with Postmaster General Hitchcock. Under the law it is provided that hereafter fourth class mail matter shall embrace all other matter, including farm and factory products, but now embraced by the law in either the first, second or third class, not exceeding 11 pounds in weight nor greater in size than 72 inches in length and girth combined.

For parcels post purposes the United States and its territories, including Alaska but excepting the Philippines, are to be divided into units of area 30 miles square, identical with a quarter of the area formed by the intersecting parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude, represented on appropriate postal maps.

Here Is Zone System.

These units of area are to be the basis of eight postal zones, as follows:

The first zone will include all territory within such quadrangle, in conjunction with every contiguous quadrangle, representing an area having a mean radial distance of approximately fifty miles from the center of any given unit of area.

The second zone will include all units of area, outside the first zone, lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately 150 miles from the center of any given unit of area.

The third zone will include all units of area outside the first zone, lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately 300 miles from the center of any given unit of area.

The fourth zone will include all units of area outside the third zone, lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately 600 miles from the center of any given unit of area.

The fifth zone will include all units of area outside the fourth zone lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately 1,000 miles from the center of any given unit of area.

The sixth zone will include all units of area outside the fifth zone lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately 1,400 miles from the senter of any given unit of area.

The seventh zone will include all units of area outside the sixth zone lying in whole or in part within a radius of approximately 1,800 miles from the center of any given unit of area.

The eighth zone will include all units of area outside the seventh zone.

Rates of Postage.

The new law establishes the following parcels post rates:

That the rate of postage on fourth class matter, weighing not more than four ounces shall be one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, and on such matter in excess of four ounces in weight the rate shall be by the pound, as hereinafter provided, the postage in all cases to be prepaid by distinctive postage stamps affixed.

That except as provided in the next preceding paragraph postage on matter of the fourth class shall be prepaid at the following rates:

On all matter mailed at the postoffice from which a rural route starts, for delivery on such route, or mailed at any point on such route for delivery at any other point thereon, or at the office from which the route starts, or on any rural route starting therefrom, and on all matter mailed at a city carrier office, or at any point within its delivery limits; for delivery by carriers from that office, or at any office for local delivery, five cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and one cent for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the first zone, except as provided for in the next preceding paragraph, five cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and three cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the second zone, six cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and four cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the third zone, seven cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and five cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the fourth zone, eight cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and six cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the sixth zone, nine cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and seven cents for each addition pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the sixth zone, 10 cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and nine cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the seventh zone, 11 cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and 10 cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For delivery within the eighth zone and between the Philippine Islands and any portion of the United States including the District of Columbia, and the several territories and possessions, 12 cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound, and 12 cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

Norway Good to Workers.

Norway has a sick insurance law which embraces all wage earners and public servants over 15 years of age whose yearly earnings do not exceed $322 if in the rural districts or $3?? in the cities. The law also provides that the employer shall pay a certain percentage (one-sixth) of the premium, while he is held responsible for the whole, but may deduct from the wages of the insured at the end of the term for which the premium is paid the amount thus advanced. Theoretically, it is self-insurance on the contributive plan, while actually it amounts to an extra tax upon the employer, as most employes stipulate when engaging their services that the insurance premium shall be paid in addition to the wages.

HEARS CHURCH BELLS AFTER LONG DEAFNESS

For the first time in years, this good lady, who has been deaf, hears the church bells. She is in ecstacy. Only this morning has she been able to hear the prattle of her grandchildren and the voice of her daughter. Twenty-three years ago she first found herself becoming deaf, and, despite numerous remedies, medical advice, hearing devices and specialists' treatments, she found it more and more difficult to hear. Of late years she was harassed by peculiar noises in the head, which added to her misery. At last she was told of a book which explains how to regain perfect hearing without costly apparatus or drugs. She got this book and learned how to quickly become freed from deafness and head noises. Observe her delight in this hypothetical illustration! Any reader of The Blade who desires to obtain one of these books can do so free of cost by merely writing to the author, Dr. George E. Coutant, 175 G, Station E, New York, N. Y. He will be pleased to mail it promptly, postpaid, to any one whose hearing is not good. This offer will bring joy to many homes.

RHEUMATISM

Let Me Send You My New External Invention That Is Relieving Thousands TO TRY FREE

Send No Money--Just Coupon

Don't derange your system with drugs when I promise you quick relief with my simple Magic Foot Drafts, so certain in their action that I send them TO TRY FREE. Sign and mail my coupon today. Return post will bring you a regular Dollar pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the great Michigan Remedy for every kind of Rheumatism—chronic or acute, muscular, inflammatory, sciatic, lumbago, gout, etc., no matter where the pain or how severe. When you get them and try them, then if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received, you can send me One Dollar. If not, keep your money. I take your word. You can see that I couldn't make this offer if my Drafts didn't give quick and lasting results.

Fred'k Dyer, Cor. Sec.

If you could see the thousands of letters I get saying my Drafts have cured after everything else failed — cured even after 30 and 40 years of suffering, as well as all the milder stages of this cruel disease, you would not question my strongest claims. You would send at once to get the same relief and comfort so many others got. Remember, the risk of loss is all mine—you pay only when satisfied. Can anybody make a really fairer offer? Don't delay, but send my coupon at once—now.

This $1.00 Coupon FREE

Good for a regular $1.00 pair of Magic Foot Drafts to be sent Free to Try (as explained above) to

Name.................................

Address.................................

Mail this coupon to Magic Foot Draft Company, W. B. 45 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

3 Years to Pay for the Sweet-Toned Meister Piano $175

30 Days' Free Trial We Pay the Freight

You are not asked to deposit, or pay or advance a cent in any way until you write us and say that the MEISTER is entirely satisfactory and you wish to keep it. Then these are the terms of sale:

$1 a Week or $5 a Month

No cash payment down. No interest on payments. No extras of any kind. Piano stool and scarf free. Sold direct from the maker to you at a guaranteed saving of $100. No dealer's profit for you to pay

Send now for our beautiful Free Catalog which shows eight styles of Meister Pianos.

Our resources exceed $4,000,000. We sell more pianos direct to the home than any other concern in the world.

Rothschild & Company Dept. 109 M Chicago, Illinois

30 XMAS NOVELTIES FREE Let me send you my 30 NEWEST, up-to-the minute Christmas Novelties—Postcards, Christmas Booklets, Christmas Seals, Tags, etc., all richly lithographed in many colors and gold, beautifully embossed — including my very latest imported creation, ROYALTIES OWN SELECTION of CONCENTRATED FRAGRANCE, the "MYSTIC YULE-TIDE BLOSSOMS." Send me only two two-cent stamps, and the entire collection of 30 Christmas specialties will be sent prepaid, and will disclose my plan of how you may get my complete 250-piece, Holiday Surprise Package, FREE. Write me NOW. R. W. MACY, 44 Santa's Office, 501 Plymouth Ct., Chicago, Ill.

AMETHYST BRACELET FREE Handsome Gold Bracelet, set with sparkling Amethyst given for selling 20 Beautiful COLORED ART PICTURES (many world famous) at 10 cents each. We trust you. Write for 20 pictures. GEM ART CO., Dept 4 Battle Creek, Mich

STEM WIND & SET WATCH RING & CHAIN FREE FOR SELLING POST CARDS We positively give FREE a STEM WIND, STEM SET, BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED, Plated WATCH, equal in appearance to Solid Gold Watch, American made, guaranteed 5 years and a beautiful Ring set with an Im. Diamond, for selling only 20 packages of beautiful high grade art post cards at 10c a package. Order 20 packages, and when sold, send us $2, and we will positively send you the Watch, Ring & Chain. WILLARD WATCH CO., Dept. 1180 CHICAGO

PRINCESS BRACELET FREE Handsome Gold Bracelet, set with sparkling gems, given for selling 20 Latest Jewelry Novelties at 10c each. Order Jewelry today. We Trust You. REGAL MFG. CO. Dept. B4 Battle Creek, Mich

AGENTS $8 a Day Should be easily made selling our Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Food Flavors, Perfumes and Toilet Preparations. Over 60 kinds, put up in collapsible tubes. Ten times the strength of bottle extracts. Every home in city or country is a possible customer. Entirely new. Quick sellers. Good repeaters. Not sold in stores. No competition. 100 per cent. profit to agents. Elegant sample case for workers. Start now while it's new. Write today—a post card will do—for full particulars FREE AMERICAN PRODUCTS CO., 5176 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O.

WATCH RING & CHAIN FREE We give an American made, stem wind and stem set Watch fully GUARANTEED, and this Beautiful Band Ring, or any other premium you want, for selling 20 pkgs. POST CARDS at 10c per package. Best you ever saw. Order 20 today, when sold send us the $2.00 and we will send you the WATCH and RING and also a CHAIN. HERMAN & CO. 217 N. Halsted St. Dept. 117 CHICAGO

65 XMAS CARDS Seals, Tags, Labels, etc. 10c Greatest Christmas package ever offered. Handsome colors and gold embossed. All the rage. Let us send you this package free. Just to introduce our paper, EVERYDAY LIFE, we will send it 3 months on trial and this package of 65 Xmas cards, seals, tags, labels, etc., all for 10c. Write today. 3 packages and the paper one year for 25 cents. EVERYDAY LIFE, CN52 CHICAGO

SPECIAL 12c YOUR INITIALS ENGRAVED HERE FREE. Beautiful Gold-Finished Bracelet engraved with your initials. Send 12c (coin or stamps) to help pay advertising, engraving, mailing. Latest Jewelry Catalog telling about our new $100.00 cash prize contest, sent FREE. INDIA COMPANY, 37-O, Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Why Suffer With Bunions? Why bear the pain of enlarged toe joints when it is so easy to cure them permanently with Dr. Scholl's Bunion-Right Slip one between your toes and get instant relief. Watch day by day how it straightens the crooked toe and removes the cause of your bunion or enlarged joint. Notice how comfortable it feels. It's light and sanitary. Does not interfere with walking. Guaranteed or money back. 50c each or $1 per pair at shoe and drug stores, or mailed direct. Get real foot comfort this very day. Dr. Scholl's advice free on all foot ailments. The Scholl Mfg. Co., 213 A W. Schiller St. CHICAGO Foot Book FREE Write Today

THIN PEOPLE You can easily and quickly have a well-rounded out form, gain 15 to 30 pounds of firm flesh and new vitality. Take Beef Blood Viro It contains all the natural flesh building elements from healthy beef blood. Nothing like it. Guaranteed harmless. Wholesome—convenient to take. To prove claims we send regular 50c package for 10c postage. Write today. Interesting, illustrated Booklet FREE. THE VIRO COMPANY, Dept. T11 Clarinda, Iowa

DETECTIVES TRAINED BY MAIL Needed in every community; earn from $100 to $300 a month and rewards at home or traveling. Practical instruction given by detective of wide experience who has handled many famous cases. We train men and women thoroughly in all branches. Full particulars in plain, sealed envelope, FREE. Write today. FRANCIS RENO, 716 Continental Trust Building, Denver, Colo.

EDISON Blue Amberol indestructible records by mail. Mail 55 cents for each record wanted (postage or coin) I will mail you song, quartette, orchestra or band piece, by Thomas A. Edison, and a complete list of new records, or send 2 cents postage for complete list of records or machines. Try one on any four-minute cylinder machine. P. C. HAYES, TOLEDO, O.

This Beautiful 20 Year Watch $3.75 Elegantly engraved THIN MODEL, GOLD FINISHED double Hunting case, 7 jewel American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Long Gold Finished chain for Ladies, fob or vest chain for Gents Free. $3.75 20 Year Guarantee EXAMINATION FREE. Let us send it C.O.D. to your express office, allow you examination; if you think it is a bargain and equal to any $15.00 watch, pay the express agent our Special price $3.75. Mention Ladies' or Men's size. HUNTER WATCH CO., DEPT. 1198 CHICAGO, ILL.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1912.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO. .... Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE .... Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited and the whole paper is intended for the home of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

A Business Proposition

A newspaper without advertisements would be an impossibility. No matter how good it might be, the price of subscription would have to be so high that nobody would want it. Advertising makes low subscription rates possible. The man who follows the advertising columns of The Blade is benefiting himself. It is a business proposition.

PREMIUM WATCH.

A list of 108 names won The Blade premium watch for the month of October.

The world doesn't expect much from any man who poisons a dog.

Up to a certain age a girl looks for her ideal. After that a man will do.

No song would ever become popular if it had to be sung before breakfast.

The girl with freckles usually has too much common sense to worry about them.

Most of the trouble in the world seems to take place in the brunette countries.

There is silence at The Hague peace palace, but the Krupp gun works are never quiet.

If the war doesn't end soon Constantinople may as well get ready to entertain visitors.

Rich men cannot go to heaven, says a New York pastor. But it might not suit them, anyway.

Having lived in Constantinople four hundred years, the place must seem like home to the Turk.

The population of Montenegro is composed largely of King Nicholas and members of his family.

Give a woman the ugliest dog that can be found and she will be pretty sure to call it "Beauty."

Under civil service will a man have to be a first-class fourth-class postmaster to hold his job?

Uncle Sam is a good fellow, but he drinks too much—33,150,000 gallons of whisky in three months.

A New York man is going to try to raise a beard on his dog. Nothing like having a high aim in life.

A Texas woman left $100,000 for the support of old maids. Provided, of course, they plead guilty.

We always hear a great deal about good resolutions, but not much is ever said about the bad ones.

After the returns are all in and peace restored, doubtless it will be found that the sultan is a standpatter still.

One politician is quoted as saying: "You can't run a campaign on wind." And he might have added: "Or without it."

The story of a good deed is pretty sure to get out some time, but it doesn't travel around as fast as a wild rumor.

Emperor William is a brave man if he goes into the oil business after he sees what it has done to Mr. Rockefeller's head.

An Atlanta man kept his marriage a secret for three years. A man ought to think the story of his marriage too good to keep.

Sometimes the man who does the most boasting before election is the hardest to find after the result has been announced.

From Paris comes the report that men's clothes this winter will match the hair—a style created on the fool assumption that all men have hair.

War crtics are squirming around in their upholstered chairs and wondering where the allied armies learned to forge ahead, regardless of keep off the grass signs.

A German scientist says the telephone is driving people crazy. We have often imagined there was something wrong with the person at the other end of the line.

No boy is born bad, says an eminent socialist. Maybe he knows, but, whether right or wrong, his gentle words ought to be a comfort to the boy's father.

A New York man reached the age of 102 years before he could be persuaded that he needed the services of a physician. Probably wasn't feeling quite as young as he felt 80 years ago.

Don't sneer at the Kansas City woman who paid fifty dollars for a husband. Women have paid that much for bulldogs that couldn't be taught to roll over in the presence of guests.

JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN.

Although the death of Vice President Sherman was not due to the shock and stress of the times, his death, nevertheless, seems to come as an addition to the tragedies of a campaign particularly afflicted with acrimony and bitterness. The vice president has been in the grip of a mortal disease for several months. His end comes very close to the hour that he had been warned of. Yet there is not wanting the feeling that in a less troublous period he might have survived and continued his public activities zestfully.

The political career of James Schoolcraft Sherman stretched over a period more than usually long for a northerner. In his time he was associated with the giants of partisan politics. He had passed through such storms, shipwrecks and upheavals as only New York has provided for those who follow the trade of politics and seek to sail or stem the waves of popular opinion. He has been spoken of as a member of the "old guard," men more in disrepute now than in favor. He believed in their cause and he labored for their cause. But, unlike many of them, he had been able, had he so wished, to point out distinctions between them and himself. For he had credits of real public services to his account. He was one of the valiant fighters for sound money and he was among the seers who beheld the need of sound laws affecting industry. The world passed him, progressing to things he could not sympathize with or understand. But the credits still stand and for these he should be remembered, not for that later career of self-complacent tolerance of financial and industrial oppression.

HARVEST IN THE BALKANS.

The dispatches indicate that the Balkan allies and the Turks are sticking to their purpose of keeping the correspondents in the rear. Only such news filters through the barricades of censors as the censors choose to let get through. They are taking few chances of the enemy profiting by the news obtained on their side of the combat.

Yet there has been some news that even the most censorious of the Bulgar and Turkish officers have been unable to suppress or distort. They have been able to prevent the correspondents seeing the action at the front, but they have not prevented their beholding the long trains of wounded, the evidences of terrible losses and the signs of disaster. The official reports would make the battles out to be destructive only to the enemy. But it has been learned that both sides have suffered very terrible losses. Neither has gained a foot of territory without the sacrifice of many lives, and neither has surrendered any point without having given up many souls in the attempt to preserve it. In one battle, it is reported that 80 per cent of the Turkish officers were killed or wounded, which means that the rank and file of their army also lost heavily.

GAME BIRDS AND THE FARMERS.

It has been estimated by the United States agricultural department that the codling moth and curculio apple pests cost American fruit growers $8,250,000 a year in spraying operations and $12,000,000 in the shrinkage of value in the apple crop. The chinch bugs, in a single season, have done $20,000,000 of damage to wheat; the boll weevil as much damage to cotton. Tree insect pests are held responsible for $100,000,000 of destruction every year. The charges against insect pests, according to the government experts, total $420,100,000 annually.

This tremendous price is what the farmers of America are paying for the slaughter of insect eating birds. For every swallow killed by shooters trying their skill, for every robin killed for food, or woodpecker killed because of the mistaken idea that woodpeckers do harm, some farmer must pay in loss of grain, vegetables or fruit. There are seven states in which the robin is regularly and legally shot as game. Five states permit blackbirds to be shot as game, and twenty-six list doves as game birds, though doves are among the most voracious of insect eaters and therefore of immense value to farmers.

Under the provisions of three bills, now before congress, the protection of migrating birds is to be taken over by the federal government. As experience has shown that the individual states will not or cannot protect them, the duty should be assumed by Washington, which has a way of making its authority felt even with the most reckless. Farmers should urge on their congressmen the necessity of stopping this needless $420,100,000 yearly loss.

OF THE OLD STAMP.

The old code of train robbing has suffered keenly from the misdeeds of upstarts, amateurs and those shameless underbred villains known as yeggs. These creatures have been guilty in recent years of holding up freight trains for loot consisting of the trainmen's tobacco money and timepieces. They have attacked miserable little plug trains and robbed the old ladies, peddlers and drummers thereon. Against them is the terrible suspicion of wrecking trains in order to plunder among the dead and injured.

It is, therefore, refreshing to read of a recent train robbery in Oklahoma. It had the atmosphere of the old-time chivalrous game, wherein pettiness was despised and cruelty was abhorred. These Oklahoma knights caused a train to be stopped by setting fire to a bridge. Then with swift efficiency they detached the engine and express car and ran them through the flames. Their loot was the express money. They never bothered about the passengers and, out of a generous impulse they returned the purse of the conductor taken earlier in the affair. The whole business was broad-gauged. Jesse James himself would not have found fault with a bit of it.

If train robberies are to be, it is infinitely preferable that they be free of meannesses. When these Oklahoma bandits are caught and hanged, their removal from the activities of this life will not be like the execution of a lot of sheep-killing dogs.

EXPLANATIONS.

Police Lieutenant Becker explains the accumulation of a fortune on a policeman's income by saying that his wife was thrifty. Which is a poor parody on the explanation of a Pennsylvania legislator who was asked how he got the money to put up an $8,000 residence. "Why, that's easy," he said. "my wife did her own work all the time the legislature was in session."

THE POSTAL BANKS.

The postal savings banks should be added to the list of those "dangerous and socialistic experiments" which turn out to be neither dangerous nor socialistic.

Congress passed the law creating these banks only after the natural conservatism of lawmakers had been overcome, only after the opposition of bankers, fearing a rival, had been quieted. Today any member of congress would consider himself foolish to raise the point of "socialistic experiment" against the postal banks. We believe that bankers find as little to criticize in them as they find to criticize in the government running the postal system—which, by the way, was once a "dangerous precedent," too.

There has been no wild scramble on the part of saving persons to put Uncle Sam in charge of their money. Incidentally, private savings banks have a reason to feel flattered over the faith the public has shown in them. Yet the postal banks have acquired several millions of dollars in deposits. It is believed that most of this money has come from the teakettle, mattress and stocking banks, money that would not have been available for the country's business at all unless the postal banks had been founded. Instead of hurting private savings banks by causing a transfer of deposits to Uncle Sam's institutions, the postal banks have merely prevented the hiding and hoarding of unproductive money.

THE MILKWEED'S NEW DESTINY.

Some essayist whose name we cannot recall and whose words, for that reason, we cannot look up and verify has said that a weed is the flower of tomorrow, the thing despised one day and the plant cultivated and nourished the next.

The milkweed, it appears, is about to pass from a thing despised to one cultivated and nourished. You know this plant mostly for the queer pods it grows wherein are compressed layers of seeds that after frost burst forth and take wings. In blossom the milkweed plays the mischief with insects, which tangle in its gummy exudations and die there. One or two species of butterflies specialize on its nectar and they are probably its agents for fertilization. But they are the only ones in animal life until now who have found the milkweed useful.

Some human being of an experimental turn, has taken the leaves of the milkweed home and dried them on his cookstove. He finds that these leaves are mighty good to eat. They are rich in nutrition and taste very much like asparagus.

The milkweed will probably always carry the name of milkweed. But its history as a weed is just about to be wound up. In these days of costly living, those asparagus flavored leaves will not long be permitted to grow and wither unplucked.

PEACE OUT OF WAR.

The Balkan war has involved five nations directly. But indirectly it has involved every other civilized nation.

With the firing of the first gun, the people of Europe remembered the old prediction that felt the old dread of a general European war. They beheld the possibilities of such disaster in the jealousies and ambitions of the powers. And forthwith they rushed into the markets with the bonds and stocks they had invested in and converted them into gold and bank credits. Hundreds and thousands did this. Rich men and peasants, trustees for estates and stewards and agents brought forth these securities in such number that the stock markets were glutted. The thing was a stampede in France, a panic in Germany. This country was forced to buy back millions upon millions of dollars' worth of American stocks and bonds. The Bulgarians, the Montenegrins, the Serbs and Greeks and Turks have sacrificed immense amounts of treasure. But they caused the rest of the world to sacrifice many times more.

Here, perhaps, is the true way to the universal peace. If all the world must suffer when fourth and fifth rate nations come to blows, how much more will it suffer if, say, Germany and England declare war? By mere pressure, if it chose to apply it, the world could prevent any war. And now it has a selfish excuse for doing so.

It is a good thing the peace palace was located at The Hague. Think what might happen to it had it been built in Adrianople.

The Ohio man, 104 years old, who walks a mile every day isn't afraid of meeting any germs.

THE BROOM OF PUBLICITY.

The charge is made in New York that many well known men and families and several institutions of irreproachable standing with the public derive an income from property which is used for gambling purposes or for other varieties of viciousness. Some of this property has passed out of control of the owners through leases, but many owners, no doubt, have let the high rents which vice pays harden their consciences.

It is now proposed in New York that owners of buildings be compelled to nail tin signs bearing their names in plain and conspicuous lettering over the entrance of their property. What the law has failed to do and what consciences will not do, publicity is very likely to do. One of the persons arguing for the tin-plate ordinance said, "If the public knew where the money comes from to buy finery and automobiles for the wives of these men, they would not be held in such high esteem." But the public is not likely to know anything about it. Before the tin signs must be nailed up, owners would hasten to chase out the rats of the underworld and disinfect the premises.

If the tin sign ordinance passes in New York, the metropolis will behold the most energetic housecleaning that it has ever experienced. Publicity is a marvelous broom.

WHY BALLOONS?

A man over in Russia went up in a balloon a few days ago, and there was great jubilation among his countrymen when it was found he'd broken a world's record for distance. About the same time that this exploit took place twenty balloons went aloft in Stuttgart, Germany. Some drifted over into Bohemia. Another got near the border of Russia. The winner of the race came down on the shores of the Baltic sea. It was a great contest, the contestants said.

But why balloons? The airship has been brought to high development in Germany. The aeroplane is available everywhere in the civilized world for those who want to fly and have the money to fly with. The dirigible and the aeroplane can be steered, directed, controlled. But the balloon is a mere bag of gas, at the mercy of the wind's whim, going only where the wind chooses to take it. It is about as reasonable for a man to straddle an elm log and go kicking his way across a stream in competition with the ferry as it is to go ballooning at a time when the balloon belongs to the discard of man's devices. The housewife who would use a locust tree thorn instead of steel needles would be hastened to a sanitarium by her relatives. The person who went wiggling through the streets on one of those old-fashioned high wheel bicycles would probably be arrested by the first policeman he met with. And the policeman would be doing his duty. That ancient wheel has no place except in a museum or in a woodshed.

A world's ballooning record is worth about as much as the world's record for mule cars. People who commit themselves to the winds and call the thing a race would enter a contest for thumb twirling.

FRUIT-GROWING OVERDONE?

One of the weekly periodicals which specialize in agriculture raises and discusses the question "will fruit-growing be overdone?"

Upon one side it observes the great profits picked by the orchardists in recent years and the consequent planting of new trees, the opening of new orchard lands and the booming of sections which may or may not prove good at orchard growing. All this might tend to decrease prices, choke the market, for fruit is world-wide. It not alone hazardous, as it is by nature, but a poor paying business as well.

Upon the other side, this periodical notes that the markets are widening daily, that old trees are grubbed out rapidly, that poor management has not yet been banished and that, because of failures due to poor management and poor transportation and the wayward elements, the good managers and the lucky ones are getting prices indicative of an unsatisfactory demand.

Several tragedies have been recorded in the fruit-growing business which were outgrowths of ill-considered and unjustified booms. The farming history of Ohio chronicles not a few of these. But it strikes us that this present boom in fruit-growing, if activity and enterprise can be called that, differs widely from those older passions in specialized agriculture. The early booms developed largely out of the discovery that certain lands were peculiarly fitted to some form of fruit-growing, to localized demands and to advertising pure and simple. Today the market for fruit is world wide. It is expanding constantly. Its measure has not been, and cannot be, taken. With that spur to enterprise alone, it would seem that there is little present need of orchardists to worry lest their industry be overdone.

PROVING THE IMPOSSIBLE.

After argument long and erudite, the people who fly and those who guide them and manage them came to the same conclusion, to wit, that the aeroplane was virtually immune to the missiles of small arms and artillery. They figured it out with the mathematics of gravitation, the angles of optical science and the tables and formulae of rifle fire.

It was a simple matter when you came to look at it. Aeroplanes travel very fast. Marksmen and gunners must have time to sight. Things are deceptive when among the clouds. The aeroplane circles over the enemy like a buzzard, takes his measure and then slips back to camp to report.

One Popoff, an aeronaut in the service of the Bulgarians, went reconnoitering. He soared far over the Turkish army. The Turks tried to bring him down by massing riflemen and firing away for several minutes, hoping that one bullet of the many might reach him. That failed. Then the Turks sent a charge of shrapnel in the flyer's general direction. The aeroplane halted a second, crumpled up and came tumbling down, the birdman with it.

Of all the people in the world, the aeronauts should not use the phrase "it can't be done." The same thing was said about their art. No one could fly. That could be proved. Yet men did fly. No one can hit an aeroplane, said the aeroplane drivers. Nevertheless, some one did.

WOOD'S ARMY OF RESERVE.

Like all other military men, Major-General Leonard Wood longs to command a great army, and this longing naturally colors his statements when he discusses military affairs in public. We expect this sort of thing from all our army officers and would consider them a poor lot if they failed to point out the defenseless seacoast and the belligerent attitude of neighbors when the occasion offers for booming the big army idea.

In connection with some recent warnings and counsels of the sort, General Wood has made suggestions which the public ought not to shed as it does the croaking part of the business. He recommends a system of short term enlistments for regulars and the founding of "armies of reserves" from regulars whose service has ended. He believes that in this way we could always have 600,000 trained men available in time of trouble.

The United States has depended upon the volunteer system and either by reason of superior fighting quality or by luck, sometimes one and sometimes the other, she has come out victorious. Yet it has been excessively hard upon the volunteers. It has meant that many of them had to die in battle merely because of lack of training. It has meant that many thousands had to perish because of disease, a harder thing to teach volunteers to combat than visible enemies. Of the 309,890 union soldiers who died in service during the civil war, disease carried off 199,720, or considerably more than half.

General Wood's reserve army might mean larger appropriations, but it would mean a far superior preparation for war and the saving of the thousands of lives that must inevitably be lost in any conflict we wage with volunteers alone.

MORTGAGES OF NEW MEANING.

Twenty years ago farm mortgages were something of a gauge of the prosperity of farmers. By their number you were supposed to be able to judge just how well the agriculturists were doing or how poorly.

Never in any other period have the farm people prospered as in the last ten years. Then, by the old-time system of measurement, a farm mortgage ought to be a good deal of a rarity. But it isn't. While it is true that there were more farms free of mortgage in 1910 when the census was taken than in 1900, it is also true that more farms were mortgaged. The mortgages, in short, had kept up with the increase in the number of farms. In the five states with which Ohio is included in the census bulletins, the others being Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, there were fewer farms free of mortgage two years ago than twelve years ago—in spite of the big increase in the price of farm products. Iowa and Wisconsin are rated as the richest agricultural states in the union. Nevertheless, their farm mortgage indebtedness is higher than in any other state.

In 1900 the indebtedness of the farms in the United States averaged 35.5 per cent of the total value of the farms. Though mortgages increased in numbers and the total amount of indebtedness increased, the proportion of debt to total value in 1910 was only 27.3 per cent. This is due, of course, to the great increase in the value of farm land. Says the census: "The average amount of mortgage indebtedness per farm increased from $1,224 in 1890 to $1,715 in 1910, but the average value per farm increased from $3,444 to $6,289 and therefore the owner's equity per farm increased from $2,220 to $4,574, or more than double."

The mortgage at one time stood largely for crop failure or sickness, or some other misfortune. It represents now an "unpaid portion of the cost of the farm itself, or money expended for additional land, or for buildings and implements and machinery and live stock."

A MATTER OF DIVISION.

That the allies will not be permitted to divide the spoils in case they win in their war with Turkey is fairly certain. The powers in Europe are not likely to let four small nations, even though they sacrifice their blood in the cause, pocket the profits. Yet, from news from London, it appears that the powers will not fall out over what they themselves shall take. Russia and England have virtually gobbled Persia. They would like to have Asia Minor also. If Austria and Germany agree to let them take over the Turkish possessions in Asia, Russia and England will not quarrel with Emperor Franz Josef and Emperor William if they reach out and take Turkey in Europe.

Land thieves, as well as other kinds, occasionally come to quite amiable understandings.

Sunday School

NEW FRONT TO A WORLD FIGHT

International Sunday School Lesson for November 10 Is, "World's Temperance Sunday." Hosea 7.

By William T. Ellis.

Once a year the nearly 30,000,000 members of the Sunday schools give themselves to the study of the temperance question. That simple statement points the way to a profound and portentous truth concerning this world-wide reform. It means that the impressionable minds of youth are getting fixed ideas upon the use of intoxicants. The leaders of the churches, teachers and preachers are themselves at this time making a fresh study of the question. The whole subject is brought into review at least once a year as a real concern of religion. Each person, from his own angle, is making out a case against the use of intoxicants. The aggregate influence of all this is stupendous, immeasurable, unthinkable.

This is a good time to get right down to bed rock on the whole subject. Instead of presenting unrelated subjects and interesting stories, and statistics that should stagger, it is better to deal with the fundamental question, Where does the world stand on the temperance question? What are Christian people going to do about it?

The Temperance Mistake—Intemperance.

Words of soberness are in order here, if ever. In the face of this prodigious human problem, sound thinking is demanded. No teacher of temperance should go faster or farther than any intellectually honest person can follow. All exaggeration and overstatements are to be avoided and decried. For, admittedly, the most serious defect of the temperance propaganda is its intemperance.

When an ardent advocate of temperance teaches a boy, as myriads have done, that everybody who drinks comes to poverty; and that all successful men are sober men; and that the great men men are all abstainers, that boy eventually learns—if he has any wit whatever, or any experience of the world—that these statements simply are not true. Therefore he throws over not merely the fallacious extremes of the temperance teaching he has received, but, likely as not, all the teaching, the sound and the unsound. It is perilous to tell children anything the the ripeness of maturer experience will not vindicate. No permanent good, and usually real harm, comes from any teaching which does not square with the truth.

If fanaticism is ever excusable, let it be said in extenuation, this is the occasion. The extreme statements and the passionate one-sideness of many temperance advocates is scarcely to be wondered at, as they have looked upon this monster evil, whose insatiable maw is hourly demanding a fresh glut of young life. This is scarcely the time for cold calculation and nice deliberation. The intensity of the spirit of love for mankind is doubtless the explanation of most of the unrealities and ill-balanced teachings and artificial atmosphere which may be detected in a great deal of temperance propaganda. Still, the cause itself is so important, and the issues involved so great, that they should command extraordinary self-restraint on the part of all advocates. All temperance teaching should be able to stand the ests of the tempests of time.

"Better Not."

Even when all possible admissions called for by scholarly fairness and magnanimity to this worst of foes have been granted, it can be shown that there are a score of varied reasons why boys and girls, men and women, would "better not" drink. The abstainer is on absolutely safe ground. In the case of youth, this is the only safe ground. The witness of every saloonkeeper and every man of the world now living can be secured to the fact that "where there's drink there's danger." Physiology, economic efficiency, social stability, altruistic effectiveness, and essential Christianity all argue for abstinence.

The old fashioned and sensible method of pledge-signing, when pledges are deliberately and intelligently taken, is being revived by the Sunday School leaders. This is to be commended. The temperance war is not to be won by grand campaigns; the issue will never be settled until it is settled by each individual for himself.

The Grafted Tree.

Another step is inevitable, and it is being taken. Negative teaching is not the best teaching. The social opportunities of drinking must be supplanted by other more wholesome forms of human fellowship. Life must have some expression.

There is a grafted pear tree in my yard which I have watched with great interest. It has shown a constant tendency to throw out shoots of its old life from every portion of the tree's trunk. These have to be eliminated, and the sap confined for expression to the new branches which make for finer fruit. The tree is like a human life; self-expression it must have if it is to live. The concern of the man responsible for it is to see that it expresses itself along the line of its highest opportunity and ability.

Mere arguments against the use of intoxicants will never win the temperance war; there must be provision made for the fulfillment of the tendencies and tastes which alcohol represents. Primarily, these are purely social; and there is no greater problem confronting the church of today than that of providing unhampered and yet wholesome social relationships for the young people of our generation.

Beginning at the Beginning.

Now, to come to the point of this whole temperance question: How may the reform hope to win? Let us look at this rationally and from the standpoint of those who believe in the feasibility and desirability of a world without intoxicating liquors. First of all, and manifestly, there must be a new mind in the youth of the world. Public opinion must be changed at its springs. New minds must precede new laws. Only a nation of abstaining individuals can make a total abstinence nation.

The homely phrase is worth repeating that "the first saloon for a man to close is that which does business between his own nose and chin." Without abating one jot or tittle of its restrictive or legislative work, the church must create in youth a sentiment in favor of temperance which the years cannot change. To make a nation of non-drinkers we must begin at the bottom.

Temporary Expedients.

"Half a loaf is better than no bread." Not everybody believes that. Some good temperance folk are determined to starve to death, or else have a full course dinner. It seems more reasonable that while waiting for ideal temperance conditions we should accomplish whatever we can. Pending the winning of the war, let us accomplish as many minor victories as possible. The amelioration of evil conditions will probably have to precede their annihilation. Thus, by pure food laws the quality of the liquor sold to the poor may be rendered less injurious. Even the man who drinks has rights; and it is a part of the same temperance progress to see that he be not poisoned.

A whole scheme of regulation of the liquor traffic must antedate the removal of the traffic. The hours when saloons may be open; the sale of liquor to minors, to women and to intoxicated persons; the separation of the saloon from politics; and even minor details like the removal of the screens from the doors, all make for temperance progress, and should not be disdained by any who are enlisted in the big fight.

The Ultimate Goal.

The audacity of the total abstainers' program is not so staggering to a fair mind as it once was. This contemplates the absolute extinction of the liquor traffic. It hopes ultimately to remove this public enemy from society's midst. The Christian Endeavorers have raised the battle-cry "A saloonless nation by 1920."

Pending that "consummation devoutly to be wished for," the territory wherein liquor is sold may be restricted as rapidly as is consistent with honest and permanent progress. Local option, which has found such amazing favor throughout the United States, should be extended over as wide an area as local sentiment will support. To put on the statute books laws which cannot be enforced is a mistake; it still further imperils the sanctity of the law and promotes that disregard for the enactments of the state which is one of the gave evils of our western life.

The fact may as well be faced first as last, that no reform can go ahead of the will of the public. Steady, intelligent pressure must be brought to bear upon the minds of men until all have come to substantial unity upon the subject, and the land shall be free of that blistering, blighting curse which has shorn strong men of their strength, has broken the hearts of women worse than widowed, and has nipped the flower of hope from the life of innocent little children.

A Speedy Bird.

Our Dumb Animals.

Though the petrel is swift, the frigate bird is far swifter. Seamen generally believe that the frigate bird can start at daybreak with the trade winds from the coast of Africa and roost the same night upon the American shore.

Whether this is a fact has not been conclusively determined, but it is certain that this bird is the swiftest of winged creatures, and is able to fly, under favorable conditions, 200 miles an hour. Its appearance near land is thought to portend a hurricane.

Pneumatic Tires.

It has been discovered recently that as early as 1847 efforts were made to construct a pneumatic tire. At that time a patent was granted by the patent office of the United States to an Englishman, whose invention covered several forms of tire, one of which was maintained in a distended position by means of air under pressure. Other forms, kept distended by means of springs, were also contemplated and described by him at that time. In relating the advantages of his invention he called particular attention to the fact that a vehicle thus equipped was propelled with greatly decreased power.

A Heron's Affection.

London Standard.

Of all the birds he had studied, said W. Farren in a lecture at the Royal Photographic Society's exhibition, none showed conjugal affection in quite the same way as the brown backed herons of Andalusia, in Spain. Whenever the husband relieved his wife at the nest he invariably laid his neck over hers in a momentary embrace, and then took up his position while the other bird flew away. The herons never omitted this affectionate salutation.

To Prevent Tipping.

The president of a certain line of coastwise steamers has a novel system of handling the tipping evil. He sends on each of his boats every once and so often a detective, who has instructions to go into the dining room, order a large and elaborate repast and hand the waiter a tip of 10 cents. If the waiter is silent or surly after his receiving this small gratuity, his number is promptly reported. It is said that in no place in the world can such a number of smiling waiters be found as in the dining saloons of this particular steamship line.

An Absent Mind.

The great French mathematician, Poincare, whose death occurred in July, had the absent-mindedness which the humorous pictures have taught us to expect a great professor of his type of mind. One day he was horrified to discover that he was carrying a wicker cage, which evidently had been taken from some shop front, and had no end of difficulty in restoring the property. On another occasion he packed into his dress suit case the sheets from the bed he occupied in a hotel in Vienna during a scientifice congress.

A Poem Worth While

A Summer Night on Broadway.

Night is the city's disease;
The streets and the people one sees
Glow with a light that is strangely inhuman.
A fever that never grows cold.
Heaven completes the disgrace,
For now, with her star-pitted face,
Night has the leer of a dissolute woman,
Cynical, moon-scarred and old.

And I think of the country roads,
Of the quiet, sleeping abodes
Where every tree is a silent brother
And the hearth is a thing to cling to.
And I sicken and long for it now—
To feel the clean winds on my brow,
Where Night bends low, like an all-wise mother,
Looking for children to sing to.

—Louis Untermeyer.

VARIETIES

The census is taken every five years in Japan.

Zanzibar has no amusement parks and does not care for any.

Portsmouth is the most strongly fortified point in England.

Of every 100 emigrants from Italy 80 are males.

Eleven million watches were shipped from Switzerland last year.

Alumnium will sell next year at $380 for a metric ton of 2,204.62 pounds.

Salt water for domestic uses is pumped 13 miles from Bournemouth.

Harvard students own only 21 automobiles, against 37 last year.

In Paris there is a carriage for each 43 persons and a bicycle for each 16.

Japanese in America have contributed $2,900 for a creche for the children of the slums of Okayama.

Metal legs to be snapped on washtubs to raise them from floors have been patented by a Wisconsin man.

Chicago announces that it proposes to have "the finest hotel" in the United Sates. It is to cost $8,000,000.

Every young man who calls on a Wellesley College girl on Sunday evening must escort her to chapel services.

A Chilean province has established two floating schools to enable the residents of its many islands to obtain an education.

American brands of chewing gum are being offered for sale in places of popular amusement in all the large cities of Germany.

A factory in England has succeeded in making paper from Australian blue gum wood, of which there is a large supply available.

Musical sands, which give out a note when the foot is drawn over the surface, evist in Studland, a little village near Swanage.

Storage battery locomotives, entirely automatic in their operation, have been in operation for some time in the mines of Germany.

A laboratory for the study of canning and preserving has been opened at San Francisco by the United States bureau of chemistry.

Kansas led the states in the amount of zinc ore melted in the first six months of this year, with Illinois second and Oklahoma third.

The United States exported more than 3,500,000 long tons of anthracite and more than 13,800,000 long tons of bituminous coal last year.

One year's supply of coal for New York, loaded into 50-ton cars, would make a train reaching from that city to Salt Lake City.

Pay-as-you-enter street cars just coming into general use in many cities, were tried in Brooklyn, N. Y., half a century ago and discarded.

An Englishman has mounted a wireless telegraph outfit on the motorcycle, and receives and sends messages

The price of lumber on the Pacific coast has increased almost $4 a thou- while traveling over the country.

sand feet since last December. The average mill price now stands at $13.91.

A simple attachment for a piano, to prevent pages of a music book being blown about by a breeze, has been patented by an Ohioan.

There are 20,000 people in one district of Argentina able to afford automobiles, but only five per cent of that number have purchased cars.

In the fiscal year 1912 about $30,000,000 worth of American automobiles found markets abroad, as against less than $1,000,000 worth 10 years ago.

The harbor of Port Jackson, at Sydney, New South Wales, with a water frontage of 200 miles, is said to be the finest harbor in the world.

An American sewing machine company has opened eight schools in China in which the natives are taught to embroider with silk by machinery.

Sesame to the value of $476,000 was exported from Jaffe in 1911. This is the grain that figures in the Arabian story of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves."

French, British and German capitalists control most of the mines in southern Spain, the Spanish having always been unwilling to invest money in mining.

A steel wire has been made for the guys of aeroplanes which is 1-50 of an inch in thickness and has a tensile strength of 350,000 pounds a square inch.

Special courses have been added to several German schools to fit women for a new occupation in that country, that of aid in laboratories and scientific institutes.

Tomatoes, melons, cucumbers squashes have in Paris become luxuries beyond the reach of the vast multitude of working people, whose daily earnings do not exceed 80 cents or $1.

Swansea is the chief seat of the copper smelting trade in Great Britain, and within a compass of four miles it possesses various works, giving employment to over 30,000 persons.

Birmingham, England, has a new style of life saving apparatus for the fire department. Entrapped persons are rescued in a cage which is raised and lowered to the windows of the burning building.

The city of Dublin is asking for bids for furnishing electric lamps for a period of 10 years. Manufacturers are hesitating to make such a contract on account of the uncertainty of the price of copper.

There are now 950 athletic organizations in Bohemia, with a membership of nearly 100,000, including 15,000 women. The athletic movement has developed almost entirely since 1871.

The recent admission of the women of Italy to a Masonic Lodge, declares Signora Troise, the celebrated writer, of Milan, removes the slander on woman that she is incapable of keeping a secret.

The New York Bible Society is the only society having for its sole work Bible distribution in the city and harbor of New York. It is distributing Scriptures in 40 languages, and in raised type to the blind.

Winnipeg's present water supply is inadequate, and the city is likely to get the fluid from Shoal lake, 87 miles away. Professor Slichter, of Madison, Wis., has been investigating for the Canadians.

Now that Lhasa has succumbed to the advance of the globe trotter, what is the most inaccessible place in the world outside the polar regions? The London Post answers the Oasis of Kufra, in the Sahara desert, the home of the Senussi.

RING AND BRACELET GIVEN FOR FEW HOURS WORK

Sell 6 boxes of Smith's Rosebud Salve at 25c per box, a great remedy for burns, cuts, sores, piles, eczema, catarrh, colds, croup, etc. When sold return the $1.50 and we will promptly forward the adjustable bracelet, bright gold finish and the gold filled wedding ring or choice from our premium list. Send No Money. We trust you. ROSEBUD PERFUME CO. Box 216, Woodsboro, Md.

House Dress Pattern FREE!

This pretty new house dress is the most practical and attractive house dress that can be worn this season. Six sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure, requires 6½ yds. material. Gingham, chambray, percale and lawn are excellent materials for house wear; use soft silk and light-weight woolen for street wear. To quickly introduce our big home magazine of fancy work, household hints, good stories and many other special features, we make this liberal offer good only 30 days: Send 10 cts for trial 3-months' subscription and enclose names of five housekeepers and we will send you this popular dress pattern free. Be sure to give size, also say you want dress pattern No. 4650. Address at once,

HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE Pattern Dept. 78, Topeka, Kan

Given FREE to GIRLS

Beautiful Gold Adjustable Signet Bracelet, guaranteed 5 years, also new stylish Signet Ring, for selling 8 pkgs. of our souvenir post cards. Order 8 pkgs.: when sold send us money collected and we positively send you Bracelet and Ring free. Write for cards today. Address S. M. Wright, Dept. 189, Topeka, Kansas

We Want to Send You Our New FREE PREMIUM and Mail Order CATALOG

It will save you a lot of money on Groceries, Clothing, Etc. Contains 120 pages of money-saving items. For instance: Laundry Soap, 2 1-2c a bar; Baking Powder, 12 1-2c a can; Toilet Soap, (3-cake box) 12 1-2c. 500 different products to select from. Quality guaranteed; 30 days' trial; no money in advance.

1500 Premiums Given with orders for our GUARANTEED GROCERIES. Write a postal for this big money-saving catalog today. Given Free with $10 order

CROFTS & REED CO. Dept. D-203 Chicago

$1.75 POSTAGE PAID—buys this $3 pair of MEN'S stout and durable WORK SHOES. Gray ooze calf, heavy double sole, cap blucher, *Retails Everywhere At $3.00* All Sizes. Excellent shoe for farm wear Fullline of dress or work shoes in Free Shoe Catalog. Satisfaction Guaranteed OR MONEY REFUNDED. We refer you to the Southern Illinois National Bank of East St. Louis, Ill. Order direct from this advertisement or *write for our FREE SHOE CATALOG*, describing our full line of Men's, Ladies', Misses', Children's and Infants' Shoes, at prices that save you $1.00 to $3.00 on every pair. WE PAY THE POSTAGE AND DELIVER SHOES FREE. Write Today. Address, CENTURY MFG. CO., Dept. 841 East St. Louis, Ill.

INCOME TAX IS COMING

Thirty-two States Have Ratified Amendment.

Washington, Oct. 31. — Thirty-two states have notified Secretary Knox of their ratification of the proposed income tax amendment to the federal constitution, and four have notified the state department of rejection. To become effective—36 - states—three fourths of those in the Union—must ratify.

Those which have not notified the department of ratification or rejection are Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming.

Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Utah have notified of rejection.

Of the 12 states yet to act, the legislatures of nine will meet this winter. A majority of these, it is reliably reported, will give their approval to the measure. This means that from the coming year congress will have power "to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states and without regard to any census or enumeration."

In states dominated by financial interests the opponents of the proposed tax have been able to bring about the rejection of the amendment. Utah took this action, largely because of the Mormon church, which is not only a religious but a great commercial organization. Connecticut is dominated by railroad influence, as is New Hampshire, Rhode Island, in which the Aldrich machine still controls, took adverse action.

Neither New Jersey nor Ohio has acted upon the amendment. If Mr. Wilson should be elected President and should decide to remain governor of New Jersey until his inauguration next March, he can aid the federal government by forcing the legislature of his state to grant ratification.

The Progressives have control of the Pennsylvania legislature, and they will force through that body a bill ratifying the amendment. Massachusetts in all probability will take like action. West Virginia is expected to favor the tax. Little hope is entertained of the approval of Delaware and Florida. In New Mexico the chances are a legislature friendly to the proposal will be elected.

PLEA OF TURKS GOES UNHEEDED

Appeal for Armistice Not Entertained — Powers Keep Hands Off.

London, Nov. 4.—The sultan's appeal to Great Britain for intercession with the other powers of Europe looking toward an armistic in the war which has prooved so disastrous to the sultan's forces, will be fruitless if the wishes of her enemies, the belligerent Balkans, and the Greeks, are consulted. Both Greece and the Balkan allies are persistent in their determination that Turkey must come to them as victorious opponents, and ask of them for peace, without the intervention of the other European powers. They will not listen to requests for an armistice and demand complete surrender.

Oppose Intervention.

This attitude is emphasized in a statement from official sources, which says: "The Turkish proposal of peace is satisfactory insofar as it shows a desire to prevent further bloodshed.

"As regards foreign intervention, however, there seems to be no chance of the Balkan states listening to any foreign counsels while treating for the arrangement of conditions of peace. These must be settled between the Balkan states and Turkey direct.

"The union of the Balkan states at this moment is more close, hearty and intimate than it has ever been."

A dispatch from Berlin indicates that Germany and Austria will also fight shy of interposing unless appeal comes direct from the nations at war.

The German foreign office has not received any confirmation of the report telegraphed from Constantionple by several newspaper correspondents that Turkey has asked the powers to mediate.

Won't Offend Balkans.

The powers thus far consulted have responded to Turkey's appeal for mediation by declaring that they could make only proposals for peace and could not approach the Balkan nations with a request for an armistice.

Some of the governments have pointed out that Turkey's proposal for a cessation of hostilities—in other words, an armistice—would offend the Balkan victors. Other governments take the position that it would be an infringement of international law for the moment.

The war must, therefore, continue, and the Turkish armies, which the porte has at last admitted have been beaten, must keep on with their unequal struggle against the victorious invaders.

It is hoped and believed still that the powers will soon find a formula under which they can offer their good offices.

The terms of peace themselves are a matter for the belligerents to settle, Bulgaria having again affirmed that no interference from the outside will be tolerated. In this she has the support of her allies, who settled the political as well as the military aspect of the campaign before the war was undertaken.

The negotiations which were taking place among the powers when Turkey sprang the surprise of asking for mediation were not oversuccessful. The European governments had not even agreed upon the preliminaries for an offer of mediation. The suggestion made by France, to which both Russia and England subscribed, met with nothing but criticism in Austria, and she of course was backed by Germany and Italy, the other two members of the Triple Alliance.

Trouble by Austria?

It is suggested, however, that Austria misunderstood the proposal in regard to "disinterestedness," which was not, as believed in Austria, directed against the idea of economic arrangements between Austria and the Balkan league. Still, Austria's attitude has caused much uneasiness, and reports that she is mobilizing continue to circulate all over Europe.

In the meantime the war is going on and what was left of the Turkish army after the defeat at Lule Burgas is rushing for supposed safety behind the line of forts at Tchatalja, with the Bulgarian left trying to cut them off. It is suggested in some quarters that Nazim Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, has received reinforcements and is making a last desperate stand to cover the retreat of this shattered forces.

PILOT OF GEN. SLOCUM DEAD

Capt. Edward VanWart Beached the Burning Boat.

New York, Nov. 1.—Captain Edward VanWart, who was pilot on board the steamboat General Slocum when that vessel took fire in Hell Gate, on June 15, 1904, and more than 1,000 lives were lost, is dead at his home in Brooklyn, aged 73 years.

On the day of the Slocum disaster Captain VanWart was at the wheel when the cry of "Fire" was given. He turned the steamer's nose for North Brother Island, where he beached her. He was exonerated of all blame for the disaster.

Light Produces Sound.

Curiously enough, a beam of light may be made to produce sound. A ray of sunlight is thrown through a lens on a glass vessel containing lamp black, colored silk or worsted, or any like substance. A disk having slits or openings cut in it is made to revolve swiftly in this beam of light, so as to "cut it up," thus causing alternate flashes of light and shadow. When one places his ear to the glass vessel he hears strangs sounds so long as the flashing beam falls upon the vesesl.

CONFIRMS STORY OF BLOND ESKIMO

Dr. Anderson Returns After Arctic Trip With Vilhjalmer Steffansson.

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—Corroborating in every essential detail the story of the discovery of the blond Eskimo tribes recently announced by Vilhjalmer Steffansson, Dr. Rudolph Martin Anderson, of Forest City, Ia., his partner in Arctic explorations, arrived here today on the whaler Belvedere, after four and one-half years in the far north. He was accompanied by Professor E. De Koven Leffingwell, of Pasadena, Cal., who has spent three and one-half years making observations in the vicinity of the Flaxman Islands and surveying and mapping about 150 miles of the coast line.

"It was over on the Cape Bexley territory, on the mainland, and on Prince Albert Sound, across and to the south of the Dolphin and Union straits, that Steffansson first got in touch with the blond aborigineess," said Dr. Anderson. "In the spring of 1910 we lost most of our dogs while at Cape Harry, Langton Bay and Franklin Bay, where we had wintered. Steffansson and I parted company, he leaving with two Eskimos for the east, while I pushed onto the Mackenzie delta for supplies.

"We met again at Langton Bay in the autumn of 1910, and he told me of the queer tribe he had discovered.

"In December we started out and were 31 days crossing 300 miles of the worst strip of land we ever encountered.

"First we came on a deserted snow village and finally an inhabited village with a population of 40. Many of the men had light mustaches and beards and light hair covered their heads. The eyebrows of the men were light. Some of the women—not all—had fair skin and rosy cheeks; but their hair was dark, oily and tangled.

"There were none of the flat-nosed Eskimos of the true Mongolian type among this people. Their features bore the characteristics of the Caucasian race. They do not know where they came from and no one else knows.

"They have no records. As to their origin there can be only a guess. They may be survivors of the expedition of Sir John Franklin, lost to the east of their present locality in 1840 or thereabouts, or they may be descendants of the inhabitants of an early Icelandic colony.

"Among these people there is no hope, no thought worth registering, no ideals, no particular purpose in life. For six months of the year they simply exist, living in snow houses and eating seal meat. In the summer they move to the mainland and subsist on caribou meat. They have no religion and no marriage ceremony, although there is fidelity as a tribal characteristic. Through other Eskimos they do some trading, but precious little. Steffansson had seen about 250 more of these peopde in his summer trip

"They hunt with a crude bow and arrow and spear fish through holes in the ice. They cook their food. In kindling a fire they strike two crystallized stones together."

Bulgarians and Greeks continue to leave America to join their countrymen in the war against Turkey.

Harmless Smoke Cures Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of Catarrh can be eradicated.

It is not unpleasant to use, and at the same time it is entirely harmless, and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as Catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy antiseptic smoking remedy goes to all the affected parts of the air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the ordinary treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and can not reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches, if you are given to hawking and spitting, this simple but scientific treatment should cure you.

An illustrated book which goes thoroughly into the whole question of the cause, cure and prevention of catarrh will, upon request, be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

He will, also, mail you five days' free treatment. You will at once see that it is a wonderful remedy, and as it only costs one dollar for the regular treatment, it is within the reach of everyone. It is not necessary to send any money—simply send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.

MEDALS AND AWARDS

Sixty Added to List of Carnegie Heroes.

Sixty names have been added to the list of American heroes through the Carnegie hero fund commission's awarding of medals. One award, consisting of a medal and a pension, was made to the widow of an Illinois machinist who sacrificed his life in attempting to save two persons from drowning. Twenty medals went to residents of Texas, while others were distributed throughout the United States. Six were awarded to residents of Bonavista, N. F.

Dramatic stories were embodied in the five or six line items issued by the commission in announcing the awards. For the most part these disclosed exceptional heroism in the humblest walks of life. One of the heroes was Richard S. Stokes, who was 74 years old when he saved two girls and a bank cashier from drowning at Lometa, Texas, July 19, 1911.

Here is one of the boy heroes, as told in the words of the commission:

Robert McD. Logan, Jr., bronze medal and $2,000 as needed for educational purposes. Logan, a schoolboy, aged 12, saved William B. Schell, aged 12, from drowning, Fort Worth, Texas, July 25, 1911. Logan, who could not swim, ran 200 feet, mounted a pony and swam into the stream toward Schell. When he came up near Logan, unconscious, Logan grasped his hair and guided the pony to the bank, drawing Schell with him. Schell was revived

The feat of the Illinoisan who died in trying to save life is told in this award:

Louis G. Burkhalter, deceased, bronze medal to widow and pension of $55 a month, with $5 a month additional for each of two children until each reaches age of 16. Burkhalter, a machinist, died in an attempt to save Ruth E. Mastellar and Veda G. Hemstock from drowning, Bradley, Ill., July 28, 1912.

Of the six residents of Bonavista, N. F., who were awarded bronze medals for saving six men from drowning Sept. 19, 1907, five were fishermen; the other was Robert Brown, a subcollector of customs. The fishermen were J. Louis Little, James C. Little, William Ford, James Ford and Eli Paul.

Following are the awards, representative of the rest of the list:

Robert A. Atkinson, deceased, silver medal to mother and a pension of $25 a month. Atkinson, a driver, while attempting to save Jacob Sachs or one or more of three persons from suffocation, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 4, 1912.

Joseph Schlageter, Jr., bronze medal and $1,000 as needed. Schlageter, a driver, attempted to save Anna Espelage from suffocation, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 4, 1912.

James Feeney, deceased, silver medal to widow and pension of $5 a month additional for each of five children until each reaches the age of 16. Feeney a laborer, died attempting to rescue John H. McGee from electric shock, Pittsburg, Pa., April 13, 1912.

George H. Paul, bronze medal and $1,000 toward purchase of farm. Paul, aged 52, a farm hand, attempted to save William Hamilton from being run over by a train, California, Ky., Oct. 2, 1911.

C. Bert Raymond, deceased, bronze medal to mother and $30 per month for five years. Raymond, aged 16, an office boy, died saving Hershel F. Shelby, aged 12, from drowning, Indianapolis, Ind., June 10, 1911.

Walter A. Smith, deceased, bronze medal to widow and $500 as needed and pension of $50 a month additional for his daughter until she reaches the age of 16. Smith died attempting to save Frederick H. Voorhis, aged 4, from drowning, Middletown, Ohio, July 11, 1912.

Arvey N. Florence, bronze medal and $1,000 as needed. Florence, a painter, assisted in an attempt to save W. Hampton Arrasmith from electric shock, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 7, 1911.

Benjamin F. Langsdale, bronze medal and $1,000 as needed. Langsdale, a painter, assisted in an attempt to save W. Hampton Arrasmith from electric shock, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 7, 1911.

Challen A. West, bronze medal and $1,000 as needed. West, an express agent, assisted in an attempt to save W. Hampton Arrasmith from electric shock, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 7, 1911.

Roy T. Hughes, I. Newton Law and Nathan Record were awarded bronze medals and $1,000 each for saving two adults and eight children from drowning May 24, 1908, at Letot, Texas.

Besides the list, which was supplemental to one issued April 26, the committee announced that it had given $15,000 to assist the local committee at McCurtain, Okla.,, in caring for 48 widows and 135 children who were dependent on the 73 miners killed in a mine explosion at that place last April, and $10,000 to assist the committee at Jed, W. Va., in caring for 39 widows and 81 children dependent on the 82 men killed in the mine explosion there last March.

PAYS BOY TO REFORM

Hermann Oelrichs Will Get Fortune on a Bet.

It looks very much as if Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., would be called upon soon to pay a debt of honor to her young nephew, Hermann Oelrichs. The debt is a large one—some say half a million dollars was the amount of the wager. But is was such a wager that Mrs. Vanderbilt, in losing it, will consider that she has won.

A few years ago, as young Oelrichs was nearing the age when boys regard cigarettes as the insignia of manhood, his aunt challenged him to lay part of his future fortune against a similar part of hers on the proposition that he would not smoke or touch intoxicants of any kind until he should reach his majority.

He accepted the challenge and the time of settlement will arrive with his 21st birthday next month.

Thus has "gambling" been turned into a virtue to conquer other evils.

Mrs. Vanderbilt may well be proud of her losses. Her nephew, who is a chum of Vincent Astor and a student in the law school of Columbia, has been for years the model youth of Newport and New York society. And he has been an example to the other fellows in proving that a boy can shun bad habits without being a mollycoddle.

None of his set is farther from being a mollycoddle than Oelrichs. He is one of the most daring motorists in the country, a clever boxer and fencer, and has won trophies at golf and tennis.

Moreover, he is regarded as a young Chesterfield in manner and dress. He attends all the smartest functions of summer and winter, and is already popular in society abroad.

New Capital of India.

The new enclave, comprising the district within which lie the Delhis of the past, the Delhi of the present and the imperial metropolis yet to be, is formally constituted today. And meanwhile the preparatory work of city building is going on apace outside the walls of the Mogul capital.

When the English town planters return to India in the winter they will find that much has already been done. Tree planting along some of the projected main avenues has been put in hand; the plans for the new cantonment are being worked out; the temporary buildings for the use of the government of India will be occupied by the beginning of December; the old house of Hindoo Rao, prominent in every account of the mutiny, is being fitted up as a temporary European hospital, and the railway authorities are to run a special postal express, which will carry the English mails from Bombay to Delhi in a few minutes over the 24 hours.

Celluloid Popular in Japan.

The demand for celluloid in Japan is yearly increasing and the amount imported is accordingly augmenting, but only as raw material, the import of finished material showa gradual decrease, a fact which proves the steady improvement of the Japanese celluloid industry. The celluloid factory at Abashi, Harima, now produces 80,000 pounds a month, and the Sakai Celluloid Co. 25,000 pounds, so that taking the price of one pound at one yen, Japan produces 1,260,000 yen worth of celluloid manufactures in a year. In the near future Japan will not only cease all importation of the material from Germany, but will rank as an exporting country, her first customer being China.

Huge Domes.

St. Sophia, at Constantinople, which time and earthquake are threatening with ruin, has a dome of wonderful and striking effect Yet it is not so large as appears, and in London we can beat it. Its diametrical measurement is 107 feet, and that is about the same as the dome of St. Paul's. The dome of the British Museum, however, is 140 feet in diameter, being only two feet short of the biggest dome in the world, the Roman Pantheon.

BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: **Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.**

6010—Dolls' Dress.

This fancy doll dress is nice for the doll that is being dressed for a fair or for a Christmas present. It is sure to delight the little girl who often grows tired of having her dolls dressed alike. Here we have something different. The dress closes at the back and is made with body and sleeves in one. The pattern 6010 is cut ... sizes 14 to 26 inches long and requires if made of one material, 1 yard 36 inches wide, or if made as represented, ⅞ yard 36 inch chiffon and ⅝ yard of 22 inch lace.

4658—Ladies' Apron.

This is a splendid design for a work apron as it is generously protective yet is quite attractive looking. It has a bib that covers front of the waist and fastens near the neck at the back. Available materials include gingham, linen, percale and chambray. The pattern, 4658, is cut in sizes small, medium and large. Medium size requires 3¾ yards of 27 inch material or 3⅛ yards of 36 inch goods.

6011—Ladies' Waist.

This design represents a new type of separate waist and one that is splendid for costume development. It closes at the front and has removable chemisette. The sailor collar is fash ioned of contrasting material and the chemisette is nice made of net or all-over. Any of the wanted fabrics will develop the waist delightfully.

The pattern 6011 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4¼ yards of 27 inch material with ¾ yard of 22 inch all over and ⅜ yard of 24 inch contrasting goods.

5998—Misses' Dress.

A charming dress for the miss and small woman is presented in this design. The dress closes at the front and has a two-piece skirt which may be made with Empire or regulation waistline. The collar, vest and cuffs are made of contrasting material and striped fabric is very nice for this purpose as is checked goods, both imparting a pretty trimming touch to the frock.

The pattern 5998 is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 5⅝ yards of 27 inch material, 4½ yards of 36 inch fabric or 3⅝ yards of material 44 inches wide with ¾ yard of 27 inch contrasting goods.

5994—Ladies' and Misses' Kimono.

This graceful kimono may be made in either of two lengths. It is equally suitable for ladies and misses and may be made with long or short sleeves. Crepe, albatross, cashmere, silk and other dainty fabrics may be considered with the trimming of contrasting material, satin being used for this purpose.

The pattern, 5994, is cut in sizes 30, 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires for long kimono 6 yards of 27-inch material or 4⅝ yards of goods 36 inches wide and for short kimono 2¾ yards of 27-inch fabric and 2⅛ yards of 36-inch material.

5992—Children's Yoke Dress.

This design represents a frock for a very small child and is made with pretty yoke front and back. The body of the garment is gathered to this yoke. The short sleeves are finished with insertion and edging and the frock may be made with or without the ruffle. Lace, dimity, swiss, silk and cashmere are appropriate materials.

The pattern 5992 is cut in sizes ½ to 5 years. Medium size will require 2¼ yards of 27 inch material or 1⅞ yards of 36 inch fabric with 8 yards of insertion and 4 yards of edging.

6005—Ladies' Four Gored Skirt.

Here is given an excellent skirt design and one that is quite attractive as part of a complete costume when combined with a pretty waist of the same material. The skirt is cut in four gores and has plaited flounce. Either the Empire or regulation waistline may be used and the model is simple to carry out.

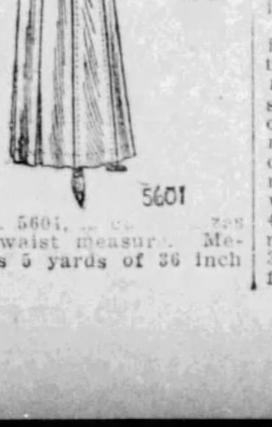
The pattern 6005 is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 4¼ yards of 36 inch material.

5999—Ladies' Combination Corset Cover and Drawers.

This model represents a dainty combination suit consisting of corset cover and open drawers. It is comfortable garment and one quite simple to fashion. The combination may be as elaborate as the taste of the wearer may desire. Batiste, lawn, nainsook and longcloth may be used in developing the design.

The pattern 5999 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires with or without the ruffle, 3⅝ yards of 36 inch material, 1⅜ yards of wide insertion, 4¼ yards of narrow insertion and 3 yards of edging for the ruffle.

5601—Ladies' Ei... ...



The skirt given in this design represents one of the newest models of the season. The garment is cut in eight perfectly proportioned gores and has the closing at the left side of the back. It may be developed for separate wear or as part of a coat suit or complete costume in any wanted material.

The pattern, No. 5601, ... cut ... 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 5 yards of 36 inch material.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES Save $8.00 to $22.00 on **Hoosier Ranges and Heaters** Why not buy the Best when you can buy them at such low unheard-of Factory prices. Our new improvements absolutely surpass any thing ever produced. Save enough on a single stove to buy your winter's fuel. Thirty days free trial in your own home before you buy. Send postal today for large free catalog and prices. Address Hoosier Stove Co., 324 State St., Marion, Ind.

75c Per 108 Square Feet Buys Best Rubber Surfaced "Ajax" Roofing

Here we show the lowest price ever known for roofing material. This smooth surfaced roofing we are offering is our famous one-ply "Ajax" brand, and the price includes necessary cement and nails to lay it, and at this remarkably low price. **We Pay The Freight** in full to any point east of Kansas and Nebraska and north of Ohio River. We also furnish 2-ply at 90c, 3-ply at $1.05. This "Ajax" roofing is guaranteed to wear as long and give as good service as any Ready Rubber Surfaced Roofing on the market. It is put up in rolls of 108 square feet, and contains 3 or 4 pieces to a roll. *Big value!* We are the world's greatest headquarters for Roofing! Our 40-acre plant is fairly stacked with millions of feet of genuine roofing bargains. Hundreds of thousands of people never think of buying roofing of any kind until they get our prices. It will pay YOU to write for special offers. Samples Free. Write for *free* Roofing Catalog.

Chicago House Wrecking Company, Dept AC93, Chicago, Ill.

A Doll's Party

The Editor Tells You Today How to Give a Fine Doll Entertainment.

I want every little girl to read how she can give a magnificent doll party. Of course, you must have a doll, or better still, two dollies, who give the party, a doll's house in which to entertain, a tea set, so tea and cakes can be served, and other doll articles. Now I will call your attention to Mr. Patterson's wonderful doll family offer on this page, which is indeed

A Wonderfully Liberal Offer.

The big doll is life size—nearly two feet high—dressed completely from her pretty picture hat with feather, lace and gilded buckle to her dainty slipers, including complete underwear, petticoat, stockings, etc.; her dress is very prettily made, half length and trimmed with lace. Her little chatelaine watch, with fleur de lis pin, is a beauty. The little baby doll is 4½ inches high and has long flaxen hair nearly to her knees. The barking dog is half a foot high, brown head, white body, collar with bell; push doggie's head and he opens his mouth and barks like a real puppy. The dining room set is made of bamboo, dining table and four upright chairs. The 24-piece tea set is a beauty, nice decorated tray with six little cups and saucers, six teaspoons, teapot and cover, sugar and cover, and creamer, all to match. The three baby rings are made of white metal, each with a different stone setting.

Dollie's House Is Decorated

In colors, with gable roof, and very pretty. The three-piece garden set of rake, hoe and shovel, the seven-piece tool set of saw, hammer, chisel, file, trowel, wrench and hatchet, are all made of white metal, perfect little instruments. Dollie's lantern, mail car, street car and opera glasses, also the ten pet animals, are also made of white metal, and stand up as natural as life. The baby whistle looks and sounds like a small policeman's whistle.

Mr. Patterson's pictures are very beautiful. One of the handsomest art pictures in gold and colors, a coupon good for 35 different patterns and another article are included in each outfit. It is indeed wonderful. Everyone who sees these beautiful mammoth outfits is delighted with them and insists on obtaining one.

I hope every reader of this paper will sign the free coupon and send for Mr. Patterson's Picture and Pattern Outfits.

Wonderful DOLL FAMILY OUTFIT Offer

This great Doll's Family outfit consists of 62 different articles as follows:
1 Two-foot Dressed Doll.
1 Bisque Baby Doll.
1 Doll's Chatelaine Watch.
1 Big Barking Japanese Dog.
5-Piece Bamboo Dining Room Set.
24-Piece Tea Set.
3 Baby or Child's Set Rings.
10 Metal Animals.
3-Piece Metal Garden Set.
7-Piece Metal Tool Set.
1 Pair Dollie's Metal Opera Glasses.
1 Metal Mail Car.
1 Metal Street Car.
1 Dollie's Lantern.
1 Baby Whistle.
1 Decorated Doll's House.

2-foot Doll and 61 Other Doll Presents FREE

Just sign and mail me the free coupon below. You will then get 12 new style wall picture paintings and 12 coupons, each good for 35 patterns. These pictures are new, gold embossed and finished, and everyone is crazy about them. The 35 pattern coupon is wonderful. You give out one picture and one pattern coupon in connection with another article, all for 25 cents. You take in $3.00 from the twelve sales. You only need to distribute 12 outfits—no more or less—to entitle you to all the sixty-two Doll articles listed above. Send us the $3.00 you will have collected, and then all 62 of the Doll family outfit will be shipped to you at once.

As soon as people see the pictures, coupons and patterns in your home, they will want all themselves. Therefore you will have no difficulty in disposing of the this outfit and your friends who get them will be grateful. If, however, for any personal reasons you cannot distribute all of the 12 outfits, we will be glad to pay you properly and in proportion to your honest effort.

Send No Money

Just sign your name and address to this coupon and mail in an envelope. You need not write a letter.

Reward Is Sure

Even if anybody should fail to fulfill the conditions of this offer, Mr. Patterson will give you a beautiful present free just for having made an honest effort. Sign this coupon and get the pictures and the wonderfully liberal offer. Write today.

Extra Presents—Every little girl or mother who answers this wonderful doll family offer **in good faith**, that is, who simply tries by writing me now honestly, will be sent a package of Holiday Novelties at once. These holiday packages contain Christmas Post Cards, Remembrance Cards, Seals, Tags, etc. Given at once to all who first answer this advertisement in good faith.

H. B. Patterson, Mgr. 507-509 Plymouth Court Dept. 910 Chicago, Ill.

FREE Coupon

H. B. Patterson, Mgr. 507-9 Plymouth Ct. Dept. 910 Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: Please send me the 12 picture and coupon outfits, all charges prepaid. I want to earn the 2-foot doll, tea set, furniture set, baby doll and all the other doll presents.

Name ....

Address ....

FUNSTEN WANTS $10,000,000 WORTH OF FURS

Biggest Prices! Best Grading! Cash Quick

Those are the advantages you have in sending your furs to Funsten. We are the largest in the world in our line. The biggest American, Canadian and European buyers are represented at our regular sales. Competition for Funsten Furs is greatest. As we sell furs in larger quantities and get more spot cash, we can pay you more cash for yours than you can get anywhere. We count on large volume of business and small margin of profit. No traveling buyers—do all our business direct with you. We want ten million dollars' worth of furs. We want your shipments—anything—from one skin up.

Big Money in Trapping! Do trapping during spare time. It's good sport and PAYS BIG. Mink, coon, skunk, muskrat, fox, wolf, lynx, white weasel and all kinds of furs are valuable. We buy any quantity.

TRAPS To accommodate trappers and shippers we furnish traps—including the famous VICTOR—at factory cost. Largest stock in United States.

Funsten Animal Bait Guaranteed to increase your catch or money back. Beware of imitations. Funsten Animal Baits won Grand Prize at World's Fair in 1904. U. S. Government uses Funsten Baits. One can of Funsten Animal Bait brought one man in St. Michaels, Alaska, $1,199 clear profit. Costs only $1 a can. Different kinds for different animals. Whether you are an experienced trapper or just a beginner, we can help you catch more furs—make more money. Write today for free Trapper's Guide, Game Laws and Trapper's Supply Catalog—three books in one—Fur Market Reports, Funsten Safety Fur Shipping Tags, etc. ALL FREE. (31)

Funsten Bros. & Co., 436 Funsten Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

CASH FOR RAW FURS Make more money out of Raw Furs by getting full value yourself and save middleman's profits. New York is best market and we pay highest prices for hides of Skunks, Minks, Coons, etc. Cut out the commission house and ship to us direct. We stand express. More than 30 years in business. Write for price list and references.

BELT, BUTLER CO., Exporters, 2 East 12th St., New York.

SKUNK We buy Skunk, Mink, Muskrat and all other raw furs at highest market prices, and give liberal assortments and "A square deal" to everyone. Price-list free.

M. J. Jewett & Sons, Redwood, N. Y., Dept. 17

HIGHEST PRICES FOR FURS WE SHARE OUR PROFITS WITH YOU We pay highest prices, and remit promptly. Send for Free copy for Co-Operative Raw Fur News—Explains how you can get more money for your furs. Forty years' experience and satisfied shippers everywhere. Send a postal NOW for your copy. THE CO-OPERATIVE RAW FUR CO. 204 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT.

TRAPPERS Get More Money For Your Furs

Don't ship anyone furs till you get *Our Free Bulletin* quoting cash prices we actually pay for *Coon, Mink, Opossum* and other furs. We charge no commissions. Write today for Free Bulletin, it will pay you big.

NATIONAL FUR AND WOOL CO., 394N Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

TRAPPERS WE BUY FOR CASH

And pay highest prices for **Coon, Mink, Skunk, Possum, Muskrat,** and all other **Furs, Hides and Ginseng.** Best facilities in America. Send for Free Price List and Shipping Tags. No commission charged.

ROGERS FUR COMPANY 387 N. Main St. St. Louis, Mo.

Trappers Names *are valuable to us.* Your name in our possession will be just as valuable to you. We pay the highest prices for furs. Ship them to us.

Send today for price list and tags—they are FREE. We Are Direct Buyers, Therefore, Charge No Commission. Lotz Bros. 61 Chestnut St St. Louis, Mo.

TRAPPERS!! Don't Be Skinned

Prices this year will be higher than ever before. Send us your name and address and we will keep you posted the entire season, just what you should get for your Furs, absolutely free. Our confidential information will protect you. Remember it costs you nothing. You have nothing to lose and if you take our advice you will get more money for your Furs than you ever did in your life before. Address

I. ABRAHAM 159 N. Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

AUTOMOBILE RACER TRUCK FREE

Every Live Boy Will Want One!

Something NEW! This automobile Racer Truck for boys is not a toy, but a real rubber tire vehicle. Strong enough to hold a man's weight. Has a place in back to carry baggage —so it is *useful* as well as a pleasure. *Will go 10 to 12 miles* an hour. Almost 5 feet long. Adjustable Seat, Spur Gear Drive, Regular Auto Steering Knuckles. Boys everywhere go wild over this car. It can be converted into a money maker by any bright boy, as it will carry parcels, boxes, etc., and a bright boy can start an *auto express* in his own town. This auto truck is built for hard usage and nothing about it to get out of order.

NOT FOR SALE This car is given away free to boys who do us a small service *Write today*

Will go over rough country roads as easily as on the smoothest street or boulevard. *Every live boy* will want an automobile truck at once. *Space for your name,* as shown in picture. *Perfectly safe,* as machinery is under the floor. Runs easily and with little exertion.

This Fine Automobile Racer Truck is yours absolutely free for just doing us a small favor in your locality that will take only a few hours of your time. Send **no money,** just your name and address and we will send you an assortment of our Colored Art Pictures to dispose of at 25c. Send us the money you collect and for your trouble we will send this fine Automobile Racer Truck and guarantee safe delivery to your address. **M. O. SEITZ, Dept. A. T. 52 CHICAGO, ILL.**

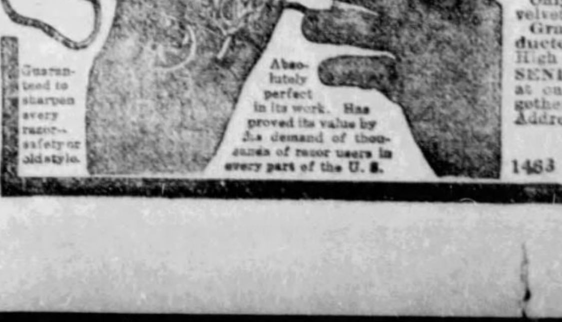
AGENTS A REVELATION NEW BUSINESS

Read every word of this remarkable offer. I offer good, honest men an opportunity to get into a business of their own. **No experience necessary. 100% profit.** Sells on Sight. Everybody enthusiastic. Work **at home or traveling—all or spare time**—be your own boss. Make just as much as my other men are making. Benedict, Minn., **sold 450 machines during the past 3 months; profit $750.00.** Geoghegan, Ky., cleaned up $150.00 monthly during April, May and June. Spare time only. Nicodemus, Pa., earned $547.00 during May and June. Hundreds of others doing equally well. Biggest, easiest, lightning seller of the age. Half minute demonstration does the trick. A positive Automatic Razor Sharpener—**Absolutely Guaranteed.**

Only Machine Made that Hones as well as Strops Any Razor

$100.00 Reward if we can not sharpen any razor—old style or safety—that does not need grinding.

$45 to $90 a Week



can easily be made as sales agent for the truly wonderful NEVER FAIL SHARPENER. Everybody eager to buy. A golden opportunity that insistently knocks for recognition. Get busy. Make big money. Attain a phenomenal success. Let's get together NOW. I've got the plan and the goods. Everything to help you succeed—prompt shipments—absolute square deal.

The Only Successful Invention Of Its Kind in Existence

Only machine that brings to a keen, smooth, velvety edge every razor, safety or old style. Grand Free Advertising Special Introductory Plan starts you. You must succeed. High class work, fascinating, permanent. SEND NO MONEY. Send name and address at once and get complete information, together with Free Trial Offer. Investigate. Address SECRETARY

THE NEVER FAIL CO. 1483 Colton Bldg. TOLEDO, O.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

PIN MONEY CORNER

This busy little corner is going to be a very popular one, I hope. It is built to fill the needs of women today for a larger purse to meet the larger expenditures, and it is planned to direct the energies of women who wish to make money, yet are in the dark as to how to go about it. I am very happy that people have shown such an interest in it, and I want to make it bigger and better and more useful and practical all the time, week by week.

I am now trying to get in touch with all sorts of markets for all sorts of things, in response to the large number of letters I have received. Just as soon as I have all my addresses and information complete I shall begin answering these letters.

A writer of a certain special sort wants information as to a marekt for his wares. Tatting and crocheting absorb another's energies, but better prices must be found than she at the present receives..

A maker of shawls and quilts wants information. A dear little lady writes to me that the ambition of her life has been to get a piano and she wants to earn money for it. I cannot answer her, however, as she has not told me in what direction her energies are bent. If she will write me again and tell me what she does best, it will be easier for me to advise her. We all have some talent that we can turn to account, and it pays to "take stock" of ourselves once in a while and see what we really have.

There are many more of these letters, and I am trying to get definite information to answer all of them. Meanwhile here is a splendid idea that Gene Hess Waterman sent in to me:

"Dear Friend—Here is an idea for the pin money corner that will work and it is for the country women. All through the United States are people who are trying to collect specimens of as many of our common wild flowers as they can get. Many of them are willing to pay good prices for kinds that do not grow in their immediate vicinity. By advertising in a floral magazine people all through the country will know what flowers they can sell, and many calls for the flowers will be received. In sending, the plants must be taken up carefully and packed so as to carry well. It is an easy, pleasant and profitable way for the country woman to earn a bit, and better for her eyesight than sewing or embroidering. As the country is being rapidly cleared of wood lots and wild lands many flowers are being crowded out and may become extinct, except for the few who have wild flower gardens for fads. I speak from experience on this subject."—Gene Hess Waterman.

This idea sounds excellent, for the expenditure for a few lines of advertising in the magazines would not be large and would make a good profit. It also opens untold vistas for the flower farms spoken of last week. Specialize on tulips, or violets, or some one thing, and find for yourself a catchy name, make yourself known through the floral magazines, and I am sure it would yield a good profit. There is also the matter of the sale of bulbs. Many people make money in this way as well as the more homely way of selling vegetables. And then during the summer there is the raising of sweet plants as mentioned in one of the past corners. The arranging of these dainty sachets makes a delightful winter's work. Then there are rose-beads to be made. There are hundreds of ways. I could go on for a very long time telling you about them.

You who have made money by certain ways and know by practical experience that those ways are good, follow Gene Waterman's example, and pass along the good work to the corner, so that others may take advantage of the new ideas.

I want to make this corner a great success, and the only way that it can be successful is by being helpful to all you women all over the United States. It must be a practical corner, built for service and for the utmost utility. Help me to make it so.—Martha Holden.

Our Correspondents

It will soon be Thanksgiving. I am commencing to realize that fact by the recipes coming in. And some of them do sound awfully good. I am going to save them all, and just in time, for the lovely day of feasting I shall make a special group of these recipes. There are other things about Thanksgiving to be talked of, too, because in the general jollity and cheer of the day we mustn't forget what the spirit of it really is. Let's all get together and talk over Thanksgiving. Let's all of us stop and think of the things we have in our own lives to be thankful for, and then let's us tell others about them, for there are always a great number of sad and miserable people in this big, bright world of ours who can't seem to think of one single way in which they are better off than others, and who can't think what they ought to be thankful for. And I think a little talk on it wouldn't hurt a bit now. Also thank you sisters who came in with Christmas Clearing House letters. Let's have some more of them. They could be made so useful and practical. I should like to keep on talking to you people for a long time yet, but I'm afraid you wouldn't any of you like it if I should take up too much valuable space "just visiting with you."—Martha Holden.

Miss Georgia Sherwin, R. F. D. 2, Cuba, N. Y., sends this letter:

"At our school we wish to have a Christmas entertainment and we have found it hard to find a suitable recitation. It would be greatly appreciated if the Peace Page readers would kindly help us by sending a few along. I would also like to get "The Star in the East" and "A Christmas Eve in Cromwell's."

If you please, friends, I want the addresses of Ellen of Ohio, Beula Rivers of Kentucky, A Kettle River Valley Farmer, Cinch Bug of Nebraska, Margaret of Indiana, Mountain Boy of West Virginia, Juanita of the Mountains and Lucy Osborn of Indiana.

I want especially to write to these people with whom I feel as though I had a personal acquaintance.

I received this letter the other day:

"Miss Eva Simpkins, a young invalid, suffering with spinal trouble and confined to her bed constantly, would like a shower of postals. She is very brave about her affliction as befits a soldier's daughter. Her address is the W. R. C. Home, San Jose, Cal."

What shall we do about the shower? It will take just a minute of the precious flying hours and will no doubt make the day much happier for her on which a postal or letter arrives. Let us put this in our note books and remember it.

Lylloh Short, I cannot tell you how sorry I am that your letter was delayed so that I could not grant your request. It was mislaid and has just come to light. Better luck next time.

We will soon get our correspondence in hand so that all letters will be promptly attended to, and all mail held here for addresses forwarded. Until that time, please be patient.

RULERS OF A WARRING NATION

Rulers of the toy kingdom of Montenegro, King Nicholas and Queen Milena, are occupying the center of the European stage to the exclusion of almost all the other foreign rulers, since the combined forces of Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro and Greece are bent upon the destruction of the power of "the terrible Turk"

Queen Milena is playing the leading role in her country's troubles, personally selecting corps of nurses to go to the front and supplying comforts and little luxuries to her soldiers.

Nicholas married Milena Petrovna Vucoticova, daughter of Peter Vucotic, senator and vice president of the council of state in 1860, the year he ascended to the throne. At that time he was not 20 years old, but his rule has been so splendidly just that he and his queen are almost fanatically beloved by their people. Their care for the Montenegrin army in the present trouble has endeared them still more to the people.

Montenegro is one of the smallest principalities of Europe. It has an area of about 3,630 square miles, with an extreme length of 100 miles and a width of 80 miles. It forms a wedge between Austria and Turkey and has a coast line of 28 miles on the Adriatic.

Russia has always desired a foothold on the Adriatic and hopes to obtain it through Montenegro. Austria and other western powers have combatted this move constantly. Nicholas has always fully recognized the importance of his country as a buffer between Austria and Turkey and being a clever diplomat has made the most of it. Although descended from a line of fighters he has been, until the present time, a man of peace.

The king and queen have three sons and six daughters. His third daughter, Helena, married Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy.

POETS' CORNER

BARBARA ALLAN

(There are two versions of this very old song, one English, the other Scotch. The English version is a curious example of how the gist of the words may be lost overboard as a song floats down the stream of time, in that poor Barbara appeared a monster indeed, since there is no mention of the fact that the dying youth had formerly slighted her when the healths went round! The version appears below, followed by the Scotch version:)

In Scarlet town where I was born,
There was a fair maid dwellin',
Made every youth cry "well-a-way!"
Her name was Barb'ra Allan.
All in the merry month of May,
When green buds then were swellin',
Young Jemmy Grove on his death-bed lay,
For love of Barb'ra Allan.

And death is printed on his face,
And o'er his heart is stealin',
Then haste away to comfort him,
O lovely Barb'ra Allan.
So slowly she came nigh him.
And all she said, when there she came,
"Young man, I think you're dyin!"

He turned his face unto her straight,
With deadly sorrow sighin;
"Oh, pretty maid, come pity me,
I'm on my death-bed lying."
"If on your death-bed you do lie,
What needs the tale your telling,
I cannot keep you from your death;—
Farewell!" said Barbara Allan.

He turned his face unto the wall,
And death was with him dealin'.
"Adieu, adieu, my friends all,
Adieu to Barbara Allan."
As she was walkin' o'er the fields,
She heard the bells a-knellin',
And every stroke did seem to say,
"Unworthy Barbara Allan."

She turned her body round about,
And spied the corpse a-coming;
"Lay down, lay down the corpse," she said,
"That I may look upon him."
With scornul eyes she looked down,
Her cheeks with laughter swellin',
Whilst her friends cried out amain,
"Unworthy Barbara Allan."

When he was dead and in his grave,
Her heart was struck with sorrow;
"O mother, mother! make my bed,
For I shall die tomorrow.
Hard-hearted creatures, him to slight,
Who loved me so dearly,
Oh, that I'd been more kind to him,
When he was alive and near me."

She on her death-bed as she lay,
Begged to be buried by him,
And sore repented of the day
That she did e'er deny him,
"Farewell!" she said, "ye virgins all,
And shun the fault I fell in;
Henceforth take warning by the fall
Of cruel Barbara Allan."

BARBARA ALLAN

(Scotch Version).

It was in and about the Mart'mas time,
When the green leaves were a fallin',
That Sir John Graham, in the west countries,
Fell in love wi' Barbara Allan.

He sent his man down through the town,
To the place where she was dwalling',
Oh, haste and come to my master dear,
Gin ye be Barbara Allan.

Oh, slowly, slowly rase she up,
To the place where he was lyin',
And when she drew the curtain by,
"Young man, I think ye're dyin'."

"It's oh, I'm sick, I'm very sick,
And it's a' for Barbara Allan;
O, the better, for me ye'se never be
Though your heart's blud were a-spillin'."

"O, dinna ye mind, young man," she said,
"When ye was in the tavern a-drinkin',
That ye made the healths gae round and round,
And slictit Barbara Allan?"

He turned his face upon the wa'
And death was with him dealin',
"Adieu, adieu, my dear friends ad'
And be kind to Barbara Allan."

And slowly, slowly rase she up,
And slowly, slowly left him,
And sighin' said, she could not stay,
Since deyth of life had reft him.

She hadna gane a mile but twa,
When she heard the deid-bell ringin',
And every jow the field-bell gi'ed,
It cried, "Wae to Barbara Allan!"

"O mother, mother! mak' my bed,
And mak' it saft and narrow;
Since my love died for me today
I'll die for him tomorrow."

Conflict

To be great!
To live in the pulse of the midst of things:
To grapple with Fate;
And feel the full life that the fighting brings;
To use all the mind and the soul,
The true understanding, the whole
Of our God-given, clear seeing brain
(Or were it not given in vain?)
To help in the world; to bring sight
Perhaps to the blind; to fling right
In the face of the wilfully weak;
The message, light-craving, to speak.
To stifle self love for the zest
Of the struggle for good. Is that best?

To be loved!
To live in the hearts of a very few
The spirit that roved
To bind with soft cordons of love,
And to woo
Heart's ease. To let longing slide by
To close to vast distance the eye;
To feel loving arms that restrain,
Caress the dear bonds that enchain;
To hold to the heart a wee form
(Your cheek, little Love, is so warm);
To give to the few all the heart
That feels itself throbbing, a start
For doing; in the calmness of rest,
Untroubled, content. Were that best?

—Denver News.

AT STONE RIVER

Amid the pines that overlooked Stone River's rocky bed,
Ohio knows full many a son there numbered with the dead;
'Tis hard to die, 'mid scenes of strife, no friend or kindred near,
To wipe the death damp from the brow or shed affection's tear.

That day when all along our lines rained showers of shot and shell,
There many a brave young soldier died, there many a hero fell;
When night closed o'er the bloody scene, returning o'er the ground,
I heard the piteous moans of one laid low by mortal wound.

'Twas by the Lord we crossed that day the ground so dearly bought,
Where Miller led his stalwart men and gallant Moody fought;
The wounded soldier's cheek was wan and beamless was his eye,
I knew before another morn the wounded man must die.

I built a fire of cedar rails, the air was cold and damp,
And filled his canteen from the spring below the river's bank;
And then I sat me down to ask "if he would wish to send
A last request or parting word to mother, sister, friend."

"I have some word," the boy replied, "my friends would love to hear,
'Twould fill my sister's soul with joy, my mother's heart 'twould cheer;
Tell them I died a soldiers death, upon the battlefield,
But lived to know the day was ours and see the rebels yield.

"That 'ere I died their colors fell, their columns broke and then
I heard the wild victorious shout of Negley's valiant men;
But most of all I'd have them know that with my latest breath,
I spoke of Him I loved in life—'twas joy and peace in death.

"I'm very tired of talking now; please raise my head some higher,
And fold my blanket closely down and build a larger fire.
The air is very cold tonight—"I raised his head with care,
He closed his eyes as if to sleep, but clasped his hands in prayer.

In solemn converse with God the wounded hero lay;
It seemed to him communion sweet, no agony to pray;
He smiled as does the gentle child when angels whisper near,
No anguish worked upon his brow or blanched his cheek with fear.

I saw that death was coming fast; his mind was all in prayer;
I asked him for his regiment and where his comrades were.
"My captain's dead," the boy replied in accents low and mild,
"Ive heard my mother speak of him when I was but a child.'

I knew his mind was wandering—that he was thinking then
Of Him who gave His life to save His ever faithful men;
And thus he died that stormy night, no friends or kindred near,
To wipe the death damp from his brow or shed affection's tear.

Thus have I known the love of God full many a heart console,
Of those who fell by mortal wound on the bloody battle ground.
Some mild-eyed face may visit soon Stone River's rocky shore,
But his spirit knows a brighter clime where flowers bloom evermore.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:
Here we meet for Health, Happiness and Good cheer.

CHRISTMAS CLEARING HOUSE

Dear People—I a menclosing a suggestion for the Christmas Clearing House. I am going to make coat hangers this year. I buy the kind that are all wire. First I cover them with cotton batting or sheet wadding, then with bright colored satin and over that I put all-over embroidery. The hook is wrapped with ribbon the same color as the satin or sateen and a butterfly bow is perched on the top of the hook. They will seem daintier if a sachet bag made of the ribbon is suspended from beneath the hook.—Aunt Josephine of Coldwater, Mich.

That was a splendid suggestion and thank you for sending it. Those apparently simple suggestions are the ones we have need of to help other people to make simple gifts. Come on with some more of them.—Martha Holden.

ON CHRISTMAS HAPPINESS

Dear Cozy Corner Sisters—Christmas will soon be here and let us plan to make all the children happy, but don't forget the old folks either, for it is possible to make them very happy. Why not do all the good we can in every way we can? I am tied down at home as I am a great sufferer with rheumatism and cannot be on my feet much, but I have been busy crocheting dainty purses for my friends at Christmas times. We can all do something to make someone happy, but to make others happy we must be happy ourselves. A tree is very nice, yet I think that nothing takes the place of hanging up the stockings, with the little folks. On Christmas eve the stockings are hung by the fireplace and in the early dawn of Christmas morning there comes the whisper, "Say, it's coming daylight! Let's go down and see what's in 'em," and away scamper the little feet. Pretty soon we hear the gurgles of delight as the puffy stockings are emptied and then the children creep upstairs again and snuggle into bed just as full of joy as they can be. Oh, mothers, it pays to make them happy. Pretty ornaments for a Christmas tree can be made of bright colored paper. It is a good plan to save such bits of paper as red, gold or any kind of colored paper the year round. Take a piece six by eight inches and slash the ends into a fringe two inches or more deep. Place a bit of candy with a little verse in the center and roll the paper up and twist the ends just inside the fringe. A square of red or orange crepe paper may be made to represent apples or oranges, filling them with pop corn candy, and pop corn bags may be made in various ways. lace net or mosquito bar sewed with bright colored silks and drawn up by a string of the same color. A nice present for aged people is a book. Perhaps many of the readers have novels or books they have read and have no use for. There are many old people I know of who could enjoy sitting around the fireplace during the chilly hours of winter, reading, if they had something to read. I have no little children now, to make happy on Christmas except our grandchildren. You may be sure I try to make them as happy as possible. I love little children, having been one myself once and being almost one again. I hope this will help someone to think to make someone happy at Christmas or at any other time in the year.—Mrs. L. J. Graves, Damascus, Arkansas.

SULPHURED APPLES

Some time ago a sister of the Peace Page wrote to me asking for a recipe that had been printed a long time ago in The Blade which she had lost and which she wished reprinted on our page. A number of replies have come in and I am passing along one which I hope is the one she desired.—Martha Holden.

Dear Friends—This is the recipe for sulphured apples requested by Mrs. Stephenson of Sturgeon Bay. It was contributed in September, 1911, and I think is the one she desires. Use a cracker barrel with an old pie pan set in the bottom with hot coals in it. Put a tablespoon of sulphur on them, then as quickly as possible, before the fumes begin to rise, slip in a basket in which are two gallons of peeled and quartered apples. The basket is suspended in the barrel, the handle being slipped over a broomhandle. Then it is all closely covered over with an old tablecloth or blanket. Leave the sulphur for two hours or perhaps a little longer and then pack the apples in a jar and tie up. When wanted, wash carefully and use precisely like new apples to make sauce or dumplings. I have never written to The Blade before, although I have taken it since my marriage. I have three small children, aged 5 and 3½ years and 22 months. They are all boys. I have a pretty home, with all modern conveniences, but even with everything convenient I always find plenty to do. I do all my own work, including sewing for the children and myself. I have canned 275 quarts of fruit and am not through yet. Have made jellies, butters and preserves in plenty, as we are very fond of them. Some other time I will send some hints and helps for busy mothers which I have found very useful.—Mrs. Victor Krebs, of Ohio.

Thank you. I enjoyed your letter and will be glad to hear from you again.

ODD BITS

A single vessel recently carried ostrich feathers valued at $500,000 from South Africa to England.

Turtles lay from 150 to 200 eggs at a time.

A caterpillar cannot see anything beyond a distance of two-fifths of an inch.

To supply the needs of Canada's mixed races the Bible is printed in 70 languages.

While a man's heart is beating 70 times, a horse's is pulsating but 40 times, and an elephant's only 30.

There are 64,212 old age pensioners in London, of whom 44,782 are women.

BOYS AND GIRLS

A Picnic Trick.

Here is a bit, children, that I came across in the Philadelphia Ledger, and I thought you might like to have some fun with it.

The next time you are on a picnic play this trick on your friends: Tell them in advance, when the head of the party is assigning each one his portion to bring along, that you will bring the oil and vinegar for the salad. When you are all seated around the picnic table produce a bottle in which you have mixed the oil and vinegar. This will give rise to unfavorable comment, for many prefer vinegar and no oil, and they see visions of spoiled salad. After the discussion has reached its height quiet them by telling them you can serve them both with one or the other articles or both together out of the same bottle. Of course they will doubt your ability, but it is readily done thus:

To pour out the oil you tilt the open bottle very gently, and it flows alone. To get at the vinegar you recork it, turn it upside down without shaking, and, lo, the vinegar is at the mouth! Uncork it partly, as you have seen the druggists do, and it will flow in driblets, just the way to regulate the outpour.

Dot Was Puzzled.

"What I don't understand about my canary bird," said Dot, "is that he whistles so well without puckering up his bill."

Carrie Chalfant, if you did not see your name in the Peace Page some time ago, I am afraid you did not read the children's department very closely. Children, this little girl owns two pullets called Fuzzy and Wuzzy. They have laid 40 eggs apiece. Isn't that quite a record for chickens?

Some little 11-year-old girl of Portersville, Pa., wanted the girls of the Peace Page to send her recipes for different sorts of candies. Her name was not on the letter, so she will have to write and repeat her request, with name and address.

"How many of you like to read stories?" askes Clara Pierson, of West Virginia. "I for one, do. I have a scrap book and I cut all of the good stories and poetry out of the papers and paste them in it." She also wishes all the Blade children would sign their full names and addresses when they write.

"I have a colt, a cat and a dog and I call them Frizzle, Frazzle and Frozzle and a glorious trio they make. I shall write next time about an old mill run by water power and send the picture of it if I can get one. The mill is over 100 years old, and has some history connected with it," writes Pleasant Hill Boy, of West Virginia.

Do send me the old mill story and picture. I shall be glad to use it.

CAMPAIGN TOYS

Dolls and toys don't usually belong to affairs of the grown-ups, but these two dolls have gone all the way through a big political campaign. They are the Teddy Bear which stands for Theodore Roosevelt, and "Mrs John Smith," otherwise known as the Taft doll. "Mrs. Smith" was on exhibition in New York city during most of the campaign, and the Teddy Bear has seen two campaigns. So after all, every now and then the grown-ups become children again, and copy the children's toys.

MERRY - GO - ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

SUFFRAGE STIRS AGAIN

On this glorious October day I will use a few moments of Father Time's savings and pay my respects to the merry band. I love this lovely month, perhaps because it is mine. Do not judge from this that I do not enjoy the sister months for I do, every moment of them, from the balmy ones in spring when you can fairly hear the leaves growing, to the bleak months of winter. I have read and profited by many of the good letters written by you people. I have never written my views on woman's suffrage but now I am going to begin. Sister M. G. R.'s and suffrage sympathizers, do not score me too hard. I am against suffrage because I think it far nobler for the woman to stay at home beautifying the home, raising the children to love and honor their parents, respect old age, obey the laws of the nation and last but not least the laws of the Blessed Book than it is for them to go to the polls and vote. Women think perhaps they could better the laws by making them. Let them do so by raising their children to be loyal, noble and thoughtful of other people's welfare. I think, too, the homes would be far happier. What makes a happy home? Love. Teach the children to love and not to fear, and teach them self-respect and good manners, for a little "if you please" and a kindly "thank you" goes a great way towards shaping their lives. Perhaps you will think I am writing from experience. Yes, to a certain extent, for I have had brothers, younger than myself to care for. No one knows how well I have tried to do my duty with them but the One above. These few lines were written by "almost an old maid," but a jolly one who signs herself with best wishes and a kindly blessing to all.—Happy from Buckeye.

Thank you for the pansies, Happy. They were lovely and I have put them away in a book to remind me of your kindly thought for me, every time I look in the pages of the book.—Martha Holden.

"COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENSE"

Dear Friends—This is the first time I have ever attempted to make my appearance with you all, but I have been a silent reader and well-wisher many long years. As I step upon your Merry-Go-Round for my first little ride there is indeed something in the air which bespeaks good cheer. I see your lights are brilliant and your music is fine. You always have as passengers such pleasant folks in spirit with the golden rule. I reckon there is no rule while aboard against laughing and throwing roses at each other. So all is well, the weather fine, the whistle blows us one and all a cheerful greeting. While the band plays America, note the words and while we are enjoying the enchanting ride I beg leave of the captain, and of your patience to write on the awll as follows, on suffrage and the home: Some anti-suffrage women who seem to be in the majority, think women will neglect the home if given the ballot. At the same time by way of recreation and business she is seen in great numbers on every passenger train that runs, on every passenger ship that sails, in the parks, on the beach, at the circus, theatre, clubs, filling street cars, carriages, automobiles, horseback riding, parading the streets afoot, on the Merry-Go-Round and God Bless them, most everywhere man is found, to sweeten the existence of humankind. Plenty of time to be "on the go," always time to devote to fashions, and some to novel reading, but no time to join husband at the ballot box and vote for the welfare of her husband, family and home. To say that woman would neglect the home if given the ballot is paying a very poor tribute to American womanhood. She could as well be excluded from church and religion on the same ground. It is the undying ambition of our noble women that they would rather perish than to allow their children and homes to suffer neglect. Woman does not neglect the home every time she steps from its portals. Thousands and thousands of women are dependent on work outside the home to support that home and often its orphan children. Many homes are not blessed with the care of children which could be neglected. Some women choose to remain unmarried, and numbers of elderly women are widowed until eternity. A very large number of homes have no children because they are all grown up and gone. Almost a majority of the homes have a daughter or relative or servant who is accustomed to do the work of the mother of the house when she is absent. If instances occur where a woman could not well leave the home to vote she would be perfectly within her rights to remain at home. A mother's care and blessing on her children in the home is divine, and should not be neglected, but her watchfulness for them out of the home also is important. The little youngster is soon seen wandering out upon the street, across to the village store, along the highway, here and there, early subject to the siren influences and evils of the world until the country and community in which the child lives is in a measure as much its home as is the house in which its parents live. The chief aim of a mother should be to build for her child a good character. This may be a difficult task, but to be successful she should be empowered especially to help regulate the conditions and environments of the home community, which is regulated by the ballot. If caring for children and home is woman's greatest mission she should be allowed the ballot freely, for she certainly has the far reaching interest of the child at heart, and most every law of our country directly or indirectly has a bearing on or concerns the peace, the safety, the health and happiness of the home. Nature seems to make home the mother's chief haven of life and duty. This does not mean however that it is neccessary that would should seclude hereself from the beauties and inspirations of the universe and wear her life out over the daily routine of household drudgery. Woman is a human being intended as man's helpmate doubtless in a general sense, whenever she can advantageously be of service beneath the Creator's shining canopy. Like other mortals, only more so, to tone the nerves, to invigorate mind and body she needs fresh air, changing themes for thought and changing work to do when possible. Mental and physical labor best succeed eath other the same with woman as with man. After an occasional outing woman can face her work and perplexities in the home with a more buoyant zeal, her endurance and suffering with better heart. Going out to vote once or twice a year would be instead of a drawback an ideal little outing for the overworked mothers. It would give them something new to think about, a better opinion of themselves and greater motherly strength to meet the responsibilities of the home. It would help their feelings and they would have the consciousness of being somebody, all to the increased cheerfulness of the home and the brightening of all human life. No, my friends, this is really not a question of neglecting the home or transgressing propriety, but the real trouble arises in conceding woman a little authority out of man's unlimited dominion over all earthly beings and over all the earth, which by usurpation has has almost immemorially enjoyed, notwithstanding the exact wording of the Bible in which the account of creation it says, "Let them have dominion"—not him or her, but them. Woman belongs to that class konwn as mankind, male and female, created in Adam, and refuses to be classed with the things which "creepeth." The nations of the earth are fast becoming republics; absolute bossism in politics is mortally wounded, the day is fast approaching when woman will be elevated to the position of a voter, with man, and in truth as never before, the whole people are just beginning to face the dawn of their more substantial liberties.—H. M. Addington, of Virginia.

Cures for Sleeplessness

Sleeplessness is due to the presence of too much blood in the head. Instead of taking a drug to induce sleep, employ a simple remedy to equalize the circulation.

If the brain has been actively engaged just before bedtime, it is wise to take a short, brisk walk in the open air to put the blood into normal action.

A cold bath or rubdown is equally good for some people, while a hot bath will be found to induce sleep in others. These must be tried to see which is the better for the individual case.

If a person is troubled with wakeful hours in the night, after having been asleep once, it is wise to get up and eat a crust of bread.

This has the same effect. It starts the stomach working, and that in turn draws the blood from the head.

Because it is difficult to sleep when the brain is overactive, a child should not be excited just before the bedtime hour.

OUR COOK BOOK

Plum Roll.

Add two rounding teaspoonfuls of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of salt to one pint of softed flour. Sift again. Rub in one tablespoonful of butter, add sufficient milk to make a soft dough. Roll out, sprinkle with one cup of chopped citron or nut meats. Dust with cinnamon, roll up and steam for 30 minutes or more. Serve warm with hard sauce.—Mrs. F. of Texas.

Corn Oysters.

Grate green corn slightly, then scrape out the pulp. To half a dozen large ears add two beaten eggs, one level teaspoon of salt, a saltspoon of pepper and just as much sifted cracker crumbs as will be needed to keep the corn in shape. Fry in spoonfuls in a frying pan barely covered with hot fat. Turn and brown the other side; serve hot.—Mrs. Almira Cox, Iowa.

Chili Con Carne.

To prepare chili used in this dish, remove all seeds from two pods of dried chili peppers. Soak pods in warm water until soft, then scrape the pulp from the skin into the water discarding the skins and saving the pulp and water. Cut two pounds of round steak into small pieces and cook in a hot frying pan in melted butter or drippings until well browned. Add three or four tablespoonfuls of flour and mix thoroughly, then add a clove of garlic, in which two gashes have been cut, and the chili water, of which there should be about a pint. Simmer until the meat is tender, about two hours, adding hot water if needed. When done, the sauce should be of good consistency. Add salt to season.

Apple Whip.

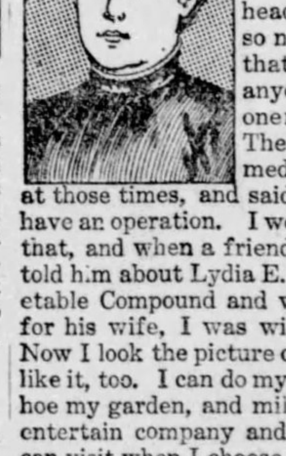
Stew apples and run through sieve. Beat whites of six eggs to stiff meringue, add eight tablespoonfuls of sugar and apple mixture (about two cups.) Bake in steady oven about 40 minutes. Serve at once with whipped cream.—Lucy L., of Mich.

Potato Scramble.

Three large cupfuls of mashed potatos, four eggs; put butter into a hot frying pan, turn the potatoes on it, break the eggs and turn them on top of the potatoes; with a fork break the yolks and stir them very lightly into the potatoes, but do not beat; keep tossing them, as in cooking scrambled eggs, until the whites of the egg have turned creamy and thick; season with butter, white pepper and salt.

WOMEN SHOULD BE PROTECTED

Against So Many Surgical Operations. How Mrs. Bethune and Mrs. Moore Escaped.



Sikeston, Mo.—"For seven years I suffered everything. I was in bed for four or five days at a time every month, and so weak I could hardly walk. I cramped and had backache and headache, and was so nervous and weak that I dreaded to see anyone or have anyone move in the room. The doctors gave me medicine to ease me at those times, and said that I ought to have an operation. I would not listen to that, and when a friend of my husband told him about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for his wife, I was willing to take it. Now I look the picture of health and feel like it, too. I can do my own housework, hoe my garden, and milk a cow. I can entertain company and enjoy them. I can visit when I choose, and walk as far as any ordinary woman, any day in the month. I wish I could talk to every suffering woman and girl."—Mrs. DEMA BETHUNE, Sikeston, Mo.

Murrayville, Ill.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for a very bad case of female trouble and it made me a well woman. My health was all broken down, the doctors said I must have an operation, and I was ready to go to the hospital, but dreaded it so that I began taking your Compound. I got along so well that I gave up the doctors and was saved from the operation."—Mrs. CHARLES MOORE, R. R. No. 3, Murrayville, Ill.

PHYSICIAN ADVISES CUTICURA REMEDIES

"Four years ago I had places break out on my wrist and on my shin which would itch and burn by spells. I would scratch those places until they would bleed before I could get any relief. Afterwards the places would scale over, and the flesh underneath would look red and feverish. Sometimes it would begin to itch until it would waken me from my sleep, and I would have to go through the scratching ordeal again. Our physician pronounced it 'dry eczema.' I used an ointment which the doctor gave me, but it did no good. Then he advised me to try the Cuticura Remedies. I got the Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, and they seemed to be just what I needed. The disease was making headway on my system until I got the Cuticura Remedies which have cleared my skin. From the time the eczema healed (two years ago, until now, I have never felt any of its pest. I always use the Cuticura Soap for toilet, and I hope other sufferers from skin diseases will use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Irven Hutchison, Three Rivers, Mich., Mar. 16, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book will be sent free, on application to "Cuticura" Dept. KK, Boston.

Develop Your Bust In 15 Days

A Full Firm Bust is Worth More to a Woman than Beauty

Develop Bust New way

I don't care how thin you are, how old you are, how fallen and flaccid are the lines of your figure or how flat your chest is, I can give you a full, firm, youthful bust quickly, that will be the envy of your fellow-women and will give you the allurements of a perfect womanhood that will be irresistible.

They say there is nothing new under the sun, but I have perfected a treatment that I want to share with my sisters. What it did for me it **can and will do for you** and I now offer it to you.

Others offer to build up your figure with drugs, greasy skin foods, creams, dieting, massage and expensive instruments and devices. **I have done away with all these injurious methods** and have given a legion of women a luxuriant natural development by a treatment never before offered the public. No massaging, nothing to take, nothing to wear.

Why be skinny, scrawny, flat and unattractive. I claim to be the highest priced artist's model in the United States, and what I did for myself I can do for you.

I don't care what your age may be. I ask only that you be at least sixteen and not an invalid, and I will undertake to develop your bust in two weeks. All I ask is five or ten minutes of your time every day.

WRITE TO ME TODAY FOR MY TREATMENT.

It will only cost you a penny for a post card and I will mail you this wonderful information in a plain cover so that no one will know your secret.

Don't let a false pride and a silly sense of shame keep you from enjoying to the full the charms you should have to be a perfect specimen of womanhood. Let me help you. Your communication shall be held in absolute confidence and secrecy. Write me today.

ELOISE RAE

1325 Michigan Avenue, Suite 2043, Chicago, Ill.

ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED

No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms. Whetzel system of treatment approved by best U. S. medical authorities as the only system known to permanently cure the disease.

FREE TEST TREATMENT

Including medicines, prepared for any one giving a full description of the case and sending names of 2 asthmatic sufferers. Address **FRANK WHETZEL, M.D.** Dept. 8, American Express Building, Chicago.

TO COVER THE WORLD

Government to Establish Chain of Wireless Stations

The government has placed in commission the most powerful radio wireless station in the world. The station is the first of a chain of a seven powerful stations which will bring the navy department into direct communication with the fleet throughout four of the seven seas.

The new station is located on the summit of a hill immediately south of the government military reservation at Fort Myer, Va., and within range of the western front of the capitol in Washington.

Connected With Navy Chiefs.

This new American naval wireless station of enormous power—officially known as the Arlington Radio station — is in private communication, by special telephone connection, with the navy department in Washington, besides having physical union with the Postal and Western Union telegraph companies.

It is the first of its type and power erected anywhere in the world the first 100 kilowatt station in America, and the latest word in naval radio-telegraphy. Sound proof, protected against vibration, even with noises baffled when they attempt to sneak into the operating room through the air ventilating passages, equipped with telautographic apparatus, and as nearly stormproof as man can make it, this new station at Arlington will have a radius of 3,000 miles under ordinary sending conditions and more than 4,000 miles in "freakish" atmosphere, which sometimes favors wireless operators.

From the Arlington station radio messages will be sent to vessels stationed beyond the Azores to the western shore of Europe, to Maderia, Cape Verde, the mouth of the Amazon, Panama, the Galapagos islands off the western coast of Ecuador, and Magdalena bay. The radius will embrace also San Francisco and the whole stretch of the California, Washington, and Oregon coasts, the lonely wastes of upper Canada, Hudson Bay, and the southern nose of Greenland. The entire Caribbean sea, all of the West Indies, most of Peru, all of Colombia, Venezuela, the three Guianas, and the watershed of the Amazon, to say nothing of all of the United States, Mexico and the Central American republics will be within the range of the new station.

Station at Panama.

Similar stations will be built by the navy department at Panama and San Francisco, the former bringing Washington within striking distance, under a single relay.

From Honolulu another station of similar power will relay messages to almost every part of the Pacific ocean. Guam and Samoa will have equally powerful stations through which Australia and Manila will be brought into direct radio touch with America. This string of naval messages to the heart of Thibet and the unexplored regions of western Mongolia, with only four relays from Washington, San Francisco, Honolulu, Guam and Manila.

With a sending radium of 3,000 miles under ordinary conditions of weather, the Arlington station will speak out square miles of land and sea.

BRING SOLDIERS' BODIES HOME

San Francisco, Nov. 4.—The Pacific Mail Liner San Juan is in port here today with the bodies of seven men of the United States navy who were killed in the revolution in Nicaragua a month ago. Three were killed in the engagement of Barranca Hill and four were slain in Leon.

The bodies are of Charles H. Durham, Junction City, Ky.; Clarence H. McGill, Portland, Me.; Harry Pollard, Medway, Mass.; Ralph B. Bohbett, Nevada City, Cal., all marine corpsmen; R. G. Morgan, Turra Captain, U. S. S. Colorado, Los Angeles; B. H. Bourgeois, able bodied seaman, U. S. S. Colorado, Boerne, Tex.; John Bartel, able-bodied seaman, U. S. S. Colorado.

ENGLAND DREADS WOEFUL WINTER

Army of Unemployed Constantly Growing and Distress Is Widespread.

London, Nov. 2.—"We are living in days of exceptional prosperity," was the recent declaration of Lloyd-George.

The chancellor of the exchequer certainly acts accordingly. To the already staggering annual cost of his insurance act he added $8,250,000 in a speech of a few minutes last Wednesday, when he increased his offer of an annual stipend to the doctors who have refused to work on the terms provided in the bill.

This, according to the lament of his disconsolate but very passive critics, is equivalent to an addition to the income tax of about 2 cents in every pound sterling.

Wherever the chancellor may see the great prosperity of which he talks it certainly is not among the class for whose benefit his legislation was intended. Even as early as in the autumn there are already serious warnings that unless there is a rapid improvement in conditions the distress during the coming winter will be terrible. The chief cause of this almost everywhere is undoubtedly the accumulation of the results of numerous strikes. In most parts of the east end of London the distress today is incredibly acute. What is worse, the relieving officers have no money to give and the workhouses either are filling up or are already filled.

"Things are awful, the people are really starving; there is no work for them; it is not a case of soup kitchens, the men must have work, and soon," said an experienced warden of a mission where alone 5,000 men are out of work and where the women and children are starving. At this place the distress was undoubtedly caused by the recent dock strike. In Canning Town, a suburb of London, the clergy and others declare that they have never seen such distress. The majority of the cases are among respectable, hard working men and women.

Things have been getting steadily worse ever since the summer. One labor exchange in the month of July had 3,178 dock laborers on its register. Of this number, 2,705 averaged 4.6 days' work apiece during that entire month and the rest got none at all. As the conditions have become worse ever since and are still going to the bad the prospect for the state of affairs by midwinter is appalling.

Already the pawn shops have more pledges than they can store; all rents are in arrears, insurance policies have been allowed to run out and the men are unable to seek work for lack of food and clothes, only the children are sure of meals and these are obtaining free breakfasts at the schools.

TO ESTABLISH EXACT TIME

Paris, Oct. 30.—The exact time at a given moment in America and Europe will be established shortly by wireless telegraphy. About the middle of November it will be possible for the first time to establish with precision the longitudes of America and Europe in their relation to each other by the exchange of wireless signals between the great station at Arlington, Va., and the Eiffel tower in Paris, and other European stations. Commissioner H. H. Hough, at the international time conference here declared that the observatory in Washington was now distributing time with errors of only one-thousandth part of a second. Hitherto European and American time has been established by cable, allowances being made for loss of time in transmission and it has been fixed only three times, in 1866, 1870 and 1872.

SIX NUNS DIE IN FIRE

Give Their Lives to Save Helpless Orphans.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 30.—Sacrificing their lives to rescue the 87 orphan children in their charge, six Sisters of Charity perished in a fire that destroyed St. John's Orphanage today. One baby fell to its death with Mary of the Cross, mother superior of the institution, who left her place of safety in a vain effort to save the child. Another orphan was burned to death.

Roused from their sleep, the nuns marshaled their charges to fire escapes, remaining at their posts until flames barred the way to safety. One of the sisters, Monica Montez, was killed by jumping.

Three sisters escaped. Instructed to pilot the first column of frightened children out of danger, they gained the ground in time to escape the crash of falling walls.

The children owe their lives to the initial daring and self sacrifice of the nuns. While attaches of the orphanage hospital hurried to the burning building and dashed through bursts of flame to help in the rescue work, yet many of the orphans would have been cremated in the dormitories if the nuns had not braved the first outburst of fire and piloted them to places of safe egress.

The dead sisters are: Mother Mary of the Cross, mother superior of the asylum. She was Mary Rossiter, native of Wexford, Ireland; Mother Frances Pasteur, native of France; Sister Peter Claver Stevin, teacher in San Fernando school, native of Dublin, Ireland; Sister Leacadia Nolan, teacher in San Fernando school, native of Dublin, Ireland; Sister Manica Montez, native of Mexico.

The injured are: Miss A. De Temple, an employe, native of Germany; Miss Standish, native of Saint Hedwig, an employe; Sister Kostka Farrell, native of Kalder, Ireland.

The death of the mother superior, Mary of the Cross, was the sequel to a demonstration of remarkable courage. She returned to the burning dormitory when she heard the cry of a child who had been overlooked in the hurry and excitement. A few moments later she appeared at a window in the front of the building with the babe in her arms.

Fire Chief Wright attempted to save her, but he failed. A ladder was placed against the unsteady wall and the chief scaled it, but before he reached her, the Mother Superior, with the child, fell back into the flames.

Sister Kostka, in jumping from the fourth floor window to reach a life net, evidently lost her balance. Her body struck the railing on the second story. Her back was broken and she had been severely burned.

Attaches from the orphanage hospitals helped in the rescue work. Right Rev. Bishop J. W. Shaw was one of the first to go into the burning building. He carried out several children, some of whom were mere babies, unable to help themselves. Even the older children, just aroused from sound slumber, were unable to get about with any rapidity.

Father Hume, the chancellor, and Father Duffy, the chaplain, risked their lives to help in the rescue work. Repeatedly they rushed into the building to return with some child groping helplessly about in the smoke.

The dead nuns belonged to the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word.

DIVORCE HERO IS DEAD

Man Sacrificed Wife and Dies of Broken Heart.

Wichita, Kas., Nov. 4.—The doctors said that it was pernicious anaemia that caused the death of Albert W. Luce, 55 years old, but friends and neighbors, recalling that Luce had sacrificed his own happiness that his young wife might be happier as the wife of another man, said he died of a broken heart.

Living in the same house with his former wife, now the wife of another man, Luce was outwardly resigned and apparently rejoiced that by giving her to another he had made the supreme sacrifice of love to make her happy, but to his close friends Luce sometimes confided his secret sorrow. Gradually his health failed. His former wife nursed him gently, but in vain.

It was June 8, 1910, that Witchita learned of the sacrifice Mr. Luce was about to make, when he brought suit in the district court for a divorce. He had been married in 1894. As a cause Mr. Luce alleged his wife, who was many years his junior, had grown cold in her treatment of him and that she was in love with another. Rather than stand in the way of her happiness he asked the court to grant a divorce. A financial settlement was arranged out of court.

When the suit came up for trial the divorce was granted without contest. Mrs. Luce soon after left for California and there, after the six months required by law, she was married to W. H. Wilson. Witchita already knew of the romance, but it was quite unprepared for the second chapter of it, when Mr. and Mrs. Wilson went to live at the home of Mrs. Wilson's first husband.

Everybody seemed happy. Mr. Luce apparently the happiest of the three. However, his health failed. Medical skill could do nothing for him. For weeks Mr. and Mrs. Wilson nursed him night and day. When he died Mrs. Wilson was prostrated.

Mr. Luce came to Kansas City from Ohio more than 30 years ago, a penniless young man, and amassed a large fortune, most of it in farm land and city property. Aside from the settlement he made on his divorced wife, the estate will go to two sisters, Mrs. W. E. Olstead, and another in Los Angeles, and J. E. Luce, of Chicago.

PATRICK HENRY'S KIN DEAD

His Great-Granddaughter Commits Suicide in New York.

New York, Oct. 30.—Miss Mary Fontaine Freeland, great-granddaughter of Patrick Henry, committed suicide yesterday by inhaling gas in a room she had occupied for the last three weeks in a boarding house.

In the room was found a will, written on the stationery of the Jarrett Hotel, Port Gibson, Miss. Its date was March 28, 1911. The will disposes of about 10,000 acres of plantation and river bottom land to relatives and friends.

Miss Freeland gives her first engagement ring to Alice Miller Draper, of this city, and a diamond cross to her cousin, Rev. Randolph Ray, of the Zion and St. Timothy Church, this city. There are other bequests of jewelry. Miss Freeland, who was 50, had been a victim of melancholia.

THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., Nov. 4.—The general bearish sentiment of the domestic market was somewhat crecked by firmer cables, reports of less favorable weather in Argentine and the light world's shipments were 2,500,000 bushels below the previous week and 1,000,000 less than a year ago. There was little trading done. Market interest seemed absorbed by interest in the election.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Nov. 4.	Close Nov. 3.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.09	1.09	1.07⅞	1.07⅞	1.08⅞
Dec.	1.10¼	1.10¼	1.09⅜	1.09⅜	1.10⅞
May	1.14⅛	1.14⅛	1.14	1.14⅛	1.14⅜
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	62	62½
Dec.	53⅜	52¾	52¼	52¼	53
May	52⅝	52⅝	51⅞	51⅞	53⅛
July	53¼	53¼	52½	52½	53⅛
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	34	34¾
Dec.	34	34¼	34	34	34¼
May	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	35⅞
Clover Seed—					
Cash	11.15	....	....	11.10	11.15
Dec.	11.17½	....	....	11.15	11.17½
May	11.17½	....	....	11.15	11.17½
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	70½	70½
Alsike—					
Prime	13.20	....	....	13.15	13.20
Dec.	13.20	....	....	13.20	13.20
March	13.20	....	....	13.20	13.25
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	1.90	1.90
Dec.	1.87½	....	....	1.90	1.90
March	2.00	....	....	2.00	2.00

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Nov. 4.	Close Nov. 3.
Wheat—					
Dec.	89⅞	90⅛	88⅝	89	90
May	95⅛	95⅝	94⅝	95	95⅛
July	91⅞	91⅞	90⅞	91	91⅞
Corn—					
Dec.	50⅞	50⅞	50¼	50¼	51
May	50⅜	50⅜	49⅝	49⅞	50⅛
July	50⅝	51	50¼	50⅝	51⅜
Oats—					
Dec.	31⅝	31⅝	31	31¼	31⅛
May	33⅝	33⅞	32⅞	33	33⅛
July	33	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	33⅛

ST. LOUIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Nov. 4.	Close Nov. 3.
Wheat—					
Dec.	91	....	....	90¼	91¼
May	96	....	....	95⅝	96⅛

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Nov. 4.	Close Nov. 3.
Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	84⅝	85⅝
May	....	....	....	90⅝	91

DULUTH.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Nov. 4.	Close Nov. 3.
Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	84⅝	85⅝
May	....	....	....	89⅞	90⅞

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Nov. 4.	Close Nov. 3.
Pork—					
Nov.	....	....	....	....	16.20
Jan.	18.50	18.65	18.35	18.37	18.40
May	18.20	18.25	18.00	18.05	18.00
Lard—					
Nov.	10.87	10.90	10.65	10.65	10.80
Jan.	10.60	10.70	10.50	10.50	10.60
May	10.27	10.30	10.15	10.17	10.22
Ribs—					
Nov.	....	....	....	10.60	10.50
Jan.	10.00	10.07	9.92	9.92	9.95
May	9.80	9.82	9.70	9.70	9.70

Money and Stocks.

New York, Nov. 4.—(Wall Street.)—Aside from the Hill issues all the leading stocks opened lower today. Canadian Pacific was down a point, with fractional losses for St. Paul, Southern Pacific, Steel and Amalgamated. Trading was extremely light with all indications of a dull day.

Prices were practically stationary throughout the first hour on a minimum of business, except Canadian Pacific, which added to its initial loss.

The list strengthened in the noon hour, the advances, however, were in the main nominal.

Stocks were exceedingly dull and decidedly weak in the early part of today's session. The Balkan complications caused further uneasiness abroad, and the eve of the Presidential election was largely responsible for the apathy shown here. Canadian Pacific was weakest of the standard railways, with moderate firmness in St. Paul and Hill issues. Lehigh Valley, Steel and Amalgamated Copper yielded a point. Among the specialties a sharp slump of five point in Beet Sugar, 3 in American Sugar and two in Can were conspicuous features. Money opened at 7 per cent. Bonds were easy.

Hill stocks added to their early gains with moderate activity in Union Pacific and steel at better prices.

The market closed strong.

General strength was shown in the final hour, with particular improvement in Lehigh Valley and the Hill stocks. Early losses were quite generally replaced by moderate gains.

Toledo Produce.

Toledo Union Stock Yards, Nov. 4.—Hog receipts, 3,000 head; market steady. Outside and local packers buy freely. Market closed steady. Everything else steady.

The best ration found for fattening cattle in winter at the Purdue experiment station is reported by Professor F. G. King to be one composed of all the corn and corn silage the steer will eat, two and one-half pounds of cottonseed meal per thousand pounds of steer and a small amount of dry roughage either clover hay, corn stover or oats straw. Steers fed on this ration have made a higher average profit than steers fed any other ration. Steers fed corn, cottonseed meal and corn silage without dry roughage have made cheaper gains than those fed any other ration, but have not attained quite so high a finish as those fed this ration plus some dry roughage.—Breeders' Gazette.

That fall fresh cows and fall and winter dairying are the most profitable is evidenced by the experience of dairymen who have made money from milking cows. Every dairy experience reported an unusual success involves winter dairying. This in itself is all the proof the farm dairyman needs.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 15,000; market strong, generally 10c higher; beeves, $5.35@11.10; Texas steers, $4.40@5.70; western steers, $5.60@9.30; stockers and feeders, $4.30@7.50, cows and heifers, $2.75@7.50; calves, $6.50@10.50. Hogs—Receipts, 19,000; market slow, 5@10c higher; light, $7.45@8.05; mixed, $7.55@8.12½; heavy, $7.40@8.10; rough, $7.40@7.60; pigs, $5.40@7.50; bulk of sales, $7.80@8.05. Sheep—Receipts, 30,000; market steady to strong; native, $3.40@4.55; western, $3.50@4.50; yearlings, $4.50@5.75; lambs, native, $5.25@7.20; western, $5.40@7.10.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Nov. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; market 15@25c higher. Veal calves—Receipts 300; market strong; good choice, $9.50@10.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,000; lambs, 25c higher; sheep, steady; choice spring lambs, $6.50@7.00. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market 10@15c higher; extreme heavies, $8.00; mediums, $8.00; Yorkers, $7.65; light Yorkers, $7.25; pigs, $7.00; roughs, $7.00; stags, $6.25.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Cattle—Receipts 6,300; market active; prime steers, $9.00@9.25; butchers, $5.75@8.50; bulls, $4.50@6.25; stock heifers, $4.25@4.50; shipping, $7.50@8.75; heifers, $4.65@7.50; cows, $3.00@6.50; stockers and feeders, $4.50@6.80; fresh cows and springers, active and firm at $35@75. Veal—Receipts 1,000; market active and steady at $4.00@10.50. Hogs—Receipts, 17,600; market fairly active and steady; pigs, 15@25c higher; heavy, $8.10@8.15; a few, $8.20; mixed, $8.05@8.10; Yorkers, $7.75@8.10; pigs, $7.50@7.60; roughs, $7.10@7.25; stags, $5.00@6.50; dairies, $7.75@8.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 18,400; market active; lambs, $4.50@7.15; yearlings, $5.25@5.30; wethers, $4.50@4.75; ewes, $2.00@4.00; sheep mixed, $3.00@4.25.

New York Produce.

New York, Nov. 4.—Flour quiet and about steady. Wheat—Opening steady on light world's shipments, wheat later eased off slightly under pressure of big receipts, good weather and lack of outside support; December, 97⅝@97 9-16; May, $1.01½@1.01⅝. Pork easy; mess, $18.75@19.25. Beef firm. Lard weak; middle west, $11.10@11.20. Raw sugar quiet; Muscovado, 89 test, 3.55c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.05c; molasses, 89 test, 3.30c; refined quiet. Petroleum steady. Molasses steady. Hay steady. Hides steady. Leather firm.

Butter firm; receipts, 5,295 tubs; creamery, extras, 32½@33c; firsts, 30@31½c; seconds, 28@29c; thirds, 26@27c; creamery, held, extras, 31@31½c; firsts, 29½@30½c; seconds, 27½@29c; state dairy, finest, 30@31c; good to prime, 27@29c; common to fair, 24@26c; process, extras, 27½@28c; firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 23½@25½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@25½c; factory, June make, firsts, 24½@25c; current make, seconds, 23@24c; packing stock, June make, 24@24½c; No. 3, 20@22c. Cheese quiet; receipts, 199 boxes; state whole milk, held, colored specials, 17¾@18c; do., white, specials, 17½@17¾c; do., colored, average, fancy, 17¼@17½c; do., white, average fancy, 17¼c; do., state, whole milk, fresh, white or colored, specials, 17½@17¾c; do., fresh, white or colored, average fancy, 17¼c; state, whole milk, under grades, 14@17c; daisies, held, best, 18c; skims, 4@15c. Eggs irregular; receipts, 5,420 cases; fresh gathered, extras, 36@39c; extra firsts, 32@35c; firsts, 27@31c; seconds, 24@26c; thirds and poorer, 20@23c; dirties, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2, 19@21c; inferior, 15@18c; checks, good to fine, 19@20c; poor to fair, 14@18c; refrigerator, specials, marks, fancy, 23½@24c; firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 20½@21½c; thirds and poorer, 18@20c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery whites, fancy large, new laid, 53@55c; do. inspected, good to prime, 43@50c; common to fair, 33@41;; do., refrigerators, 25@28c; western gathered, whites, 33@39c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 40@42c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 30@39c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—Butter firm; creameries, 27@31c; dairies, 24@29c. Eggs steady; receipts, 2,613 cases; at mark, cases included, 19@20c; ordinary firsts, 22c; firsts, 25c. Cheese steady; daisies, 17½@17¾c; twins, 16¾@17c; young Americas, 17¼@17¾c; long horns, 16¾@17c. Potatoes strong; receipts, 50 cars; Michigan, 48@53c; Minnesota, 47@50c; Wisconsin, 45@52c. Poultry, alive, steady; turkeys, 16c; chickens, 11½c; springs, 12½c. Veal steady, 9@14c.

Pittsburg, Nov. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800; choice to prime heavy steers, $9.40@9.70; good to choice heavy steers, $9.00@9.35; choice handy fat steers, $7.65@8.50; common to fair steers, $5.60@7.15; good to choice heifers, $6.65@7.65; good to choice fat cows, $5.10@6.60; common to fair cows, $3.75@4.75; choice butcher bulls, $5.60@6.60; milch cows, $35.00@70.00. Hogs—Receipts, 9,500; prime heavies, $8.25; heavy mixed, $8.15; mediums, $8.00; heavy Yorkers, $8.00; light Yorkers, $7.75; pigs, $7.60; roughs, $7.35. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,500; prime wethers, $4.75; choice lambs, $7.00. Calves—Receipts, 1,000; good to choice veals, $10.00.

TOBACCO HABIT CONQUERED IN 3 DAYS

I offer a genuine, guaranteed remedy for tobacco or snuff habit, in 72 hours. It is mild, pleasant, strengthening. Overcomes that peculiar **nervousness** and craving for **cigarettes, cigars, pipe, chewing tobacco** or **snuff.** One man in 10 can use tobacco without apparent injury; to the other 9 it is **poisonous** and seriously **injures the health** in several ways, causing such disorders as nervous dyspepsia, **sleeplessness,** gas, belching, **gnawing,** or other uncomfortable sensation in stomach, **constipation, headache, weak eyes, loss of vigor, red spots on skin, throat irritation, asthma, bronchitis, heart failure, lung trouble, catarrh, melancholy,** neurasthenia, impotency, loss of memory and will power, impure (poisoned) blood, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuritis, **heartburn, torpid liver, loss of appetite,** bad teeth, **foul breath,** ennervation, lassitude, **lack of ambition,** weakening and falling out of hair and many other disorders. **It is unsafe and torturing** to attempt to cure yourself of tobacco or snuff habit by suddenly stopping—don't do it. The correct method is to **eliminate the nicotine poison** from the system, strengthen the weakened, irritated membranes and nerves and genuinely overcome the craving. You can quit tobacco and enjoy yourself a thousand times better while feeling always in robust health. My FREE book tells all about the **wonderful 3 days Method.** Inexpensive, reliable. Also **Secret Method** for conquering habit in another **without his knowledge.** Full particulars including my book on Tobacco and Snuff Habit mailed in plain wrapper, **free.** Don't delay. Keep this and pass it on. This adv. may not appear again. Mention if you smoke or chew. **EDW. J. WOODS, 534 Sixth Ave., A490 New York, N.Y.**

DON'T BUY A TRUSS or anything else for your **rupture** until you first write to William S. Rice, 231 A Main St., Adams, N.Y., and get New Illustrated Book and Offer. **Something new to surprise you.** FREE. Do not be tempted to order before you answer this adv.; it probably means **saving of money and perhaps your life.** *Wonderful cures!*

NO HAIR NO PAY

We grow hair on baldest heads. Only requiring a short time to stop falling hair and cure any scalp disease. Enclose stamp. Particulars free.

E. B. JACKSON & CO. Dept. G 14, Kalamazoo, Mich.

FITS EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS

can be relieved, and quickly too. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study and have hundreds of testimonials from persons who have used my remedy. Do not despair if others have failed. Send at once for treatise and a Free Bottle of my treatment. Give Express and Post-office Address. **W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar Street, New York.**

FREE TO MEN STRENGTH CAPSULES

If Nervous, Weak, losing Vigor, but still ambitious to enjoy life send at once for **HER-CU-LIN**, giant Developer for MEN'S VITALITY. Full Proving Size Free to Try. **H. Oswald Co., 318-24 W. 42d St., N. Y.**

USE ABSORBINE, JR. LINIMENT FOR IT

Swollen, Varicose Veins, Bad Legs, Goitre, Wen, Gout and Rheumatic Deposits, Sprains and Bruises respond quickly to the action of **ABSORBINE, JR.** A safe, healing, soothing, antiseptic liniment that penetrates to the seat of trouble assisting nature to make permanent recovery. Allays pain and inflammation. Mild and pleasant to use—quickly absorbed into tissues. Successful in other cases, why not in yours? **ABSORBINE, JR.,** $1 and $2 per bottle at druggists or delivered. **Book 1 G free.** **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

The Deaf Can HEAR

distinctly every sound—even whispers do not escape them when they are properly assisted. Deafness is due to the ear drums from some cause becoming defective. I offer you the same hope of hearing as you have of seeing from the oculist who supplies glasses to help your eyesight—for I apply the same common sense principle in my method of restoring hearing. The weakened or impaired parts must be reinforced by suitable devices to supply what is lacking and necessary to hear. Among the 390,000 people who have been restored to perfect hearing there has been every condition of deafness or defective hearing. No matter what the cause or how long standing the case the testimonials sent me show marvelous results.

Common-Sense Ear Drums have restored to me my own hearing—that's how I happened to discover the secret of their success in my own desperate endeavors to be relieved of my deafness after physicians had repeatedly failed.

Common-Sense Ear Drums are made of a soft, sensitized material, comfortable and safe to wear. They are out of sight when worn, and easily adjusted by the wearer.

It is certainly worth your while to investigate. Before you send any money just drop me a line. I want to send you *free of charge* my book on deafness and plenty of evidence to prove to you that I am entirely worthy of your confidence. Why not write me today?

GEORGE H. WILSON, President
WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated
645 Todd Building Louisville, Ky.

CANCER IN WOMAN'S BREAST

BEGINS a small LUMP LIKE THIS and ALWAYS POISONS DEEP in the ARMPIT AND KILLS QUICKLY

I Will Give $1000 if I Fail to Cure

Also $1000 or Excel Any Other Dr. Living
No Knife or Pain—
No Pay Until Cured
Written Guarantee

No X-Ray or other swindle. 3 Day Painless Plaster Wonderful Discovery. Any TUMOR, LUMP or SORE on the LIP, FACE or BODY long IS CANCER. ANY HARD LUMP in WOMAN'S BREAST is CANCER and very poisonous. 120-PAGE BOOK SENT FREE. Testimonials of Thousands CURED after others failed. See or Write to Some. Write to DR. & MRS. DR. CHAMLEE CANCER CURE FOR THE BOOK

AB 36 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

KINDLY MAIL this to SOMEONE with CANCER

$3.50 Recipe Free, For Weak Men

Send Name and Address Today ---You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous

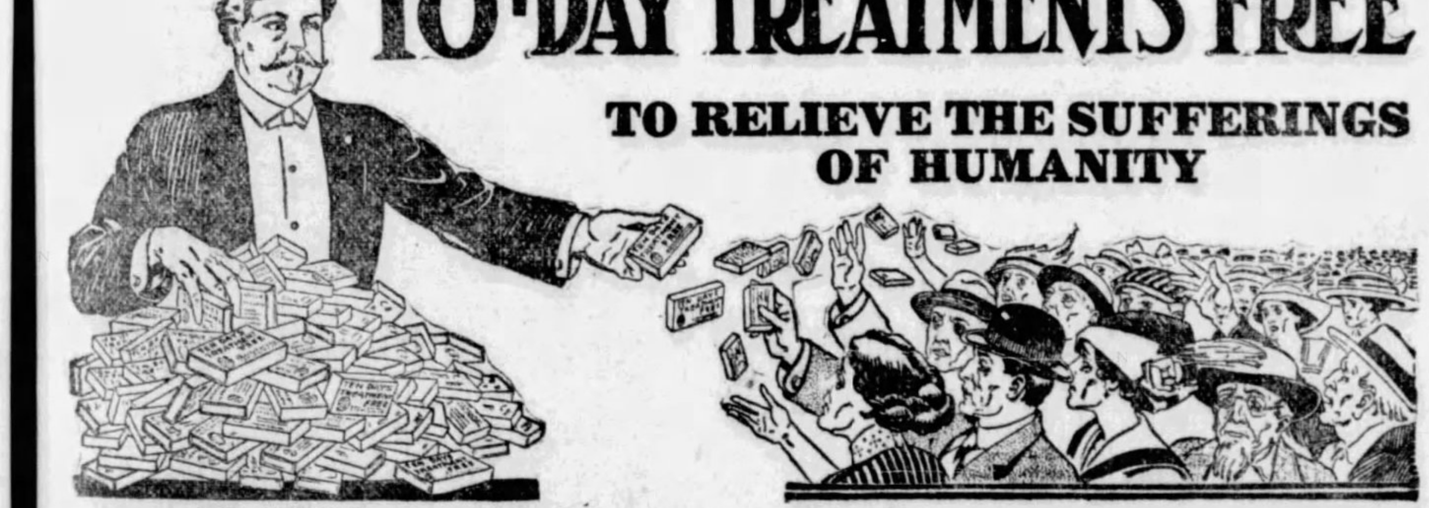
I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly powers and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3938 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

I WANT TO GIVE AWAY THOUSANDS OF 10-DAY TREATMENTS FREE

TO RELIEVE THE SUFFERINGS OF HUMANITY



DR. ABBOTT

I want every man or woman reader of this paper who suffers to write me and get this wonderful TEN DAY TREATMENT of mine FREE.

It is not an experimental distribution of medicine, such as have been made before, that I am offering you. It is not a sample of a medicine or a proof, but a bonafide ten-day treatment that **has cured** a great many people and should cure you. And **it is absolutely free to you.** There is no money to pay. I even pay postage and all charges. **I just want to relieve thousands of sufferers** in return for the success that my thirty-two years of labor in the medical profession have brought me.

If you have rheumatism, back-ache, kidney or bladder troubles, chronic catarrh, or any of the other Uric-Acid complaints, such as often are female weakness and so-called male nervous debility, write to me, filling out the little coupon herewith attached and I will send you **at once a full Ten-Day Treatment,** as thousands of earnest testimonials I have in my possession will prove to you.

There is too much sickness in the world and **it is mostly due to neglect.** Long treatments, expensive courses of medicine, with their consequent expense, **are no longer necessary.** I can and do cure with these **Ten-Day Treatments,** and I want to give thousands of sufferers a chance to profit by my discovery **at my expense. It costs you nothing, now nor at any time.**

Don't send me any Money

not even postage—I will pay all expenses. But if you value happiness, success, a healthy mind in a healthy body, don't waste any time but fill out this coupon and mail it to me. Remember it is FREE. You will owe me nothing now nor later.

MY TEN-DAY TREATMENT FREE Positively Cures BACKACHE

Are you racked with pain?

Do you suffer so that your daily work is a torture instead of being a pleasure?

Have you lost ambition, zest, enterprise, the desire to better yourself because of pains, aches, dullness?

Has rheumatism set its clutches on your muscles and palsied your limbs so that life is hardly worth living, your days a horror and your nights a terror?

I can relieve your sufferings and I want to do it now. Write to me. Fill out the coupon and mail it to me. That is all you need to do. **I will do the rest and it will cost you absolutely nothing.**

Rheumatism, back-ache, kidney troubles, bladder troubles, chronic catarrh, female weakness and the so-called weakness of men are generally due to one cause—uric acid poisoning. My treatment, which is different from all others, will dispel your pains; it will make life worth living. Take it and you will get up in the morning after a sound night's sleep, refreshed and invigorated. Once more your muscles will respond to your will and do so readily without twinges of agony, without reluctance. Your backache will vanish and you will bless me and thank me as have done thousands of others.

This treatment is not an experiment. It does not contain drugs that injure you while giving temporary relief. We have vouched for it according to law.

I am not offering to send you a sample but a full ten days' course of treatment with full instructions as to how to use it and all of it is absolutely free to you.

I want to convince you that it is your duty to yourself and to those who love you and are dependent on you to try this free 10 day treatment of mine.

No man tortured with uric acid complaints is fit for the battle of life. He cannot bring his brain nor his hands to work properly when his body is racked with pain. No woman can care for her home, bring up her children right or work if she is cross, miserable, distracted by suffering. The struggle is too keen, competition too merciless, the fight for success too strenuous to be handicapped by physical ills. To the man or woman who suffers I want to bring relief, comfort, happiness, success. Fill out the coupon attached here and mail to me. Don't wait until tomorrow, tomorrow never comes, do it at once. With my Ten-Day Treatment, I will also send my book on Uric Acid Diseases. It is a pamphlet full of the results of an experience of thirty-two years, during which I have specialized in uric acid complaints. It contains also a few of the tens of thousands of testimonial letters from preachers, lawyers, men and women of affairs the country over who have not hesitated to say just how much I have benefited them.

DR. G. B. ABBOTT.

P. S. Perhaps you have a friend who is a sufferer. Don't hesitate to have him or her fill out this coupon or write me a letter, or you do it for your friend. They will call you blessed.

COUPON

TEN DAYS' TREATMENT FREE

Dr. G. B. Abbott, 1125 Austen Building, Chicago, Ill.

Have you pain in the back?.................Have you Rheumatism?..........
Kidney Trouble?..............Do you Get Up Nights to Urinate?..........
Are you constipated?.........Where is the most pain?..................
Have you Catarrh?.... ......Your age?...........Married or Single.......
Name..
Address...

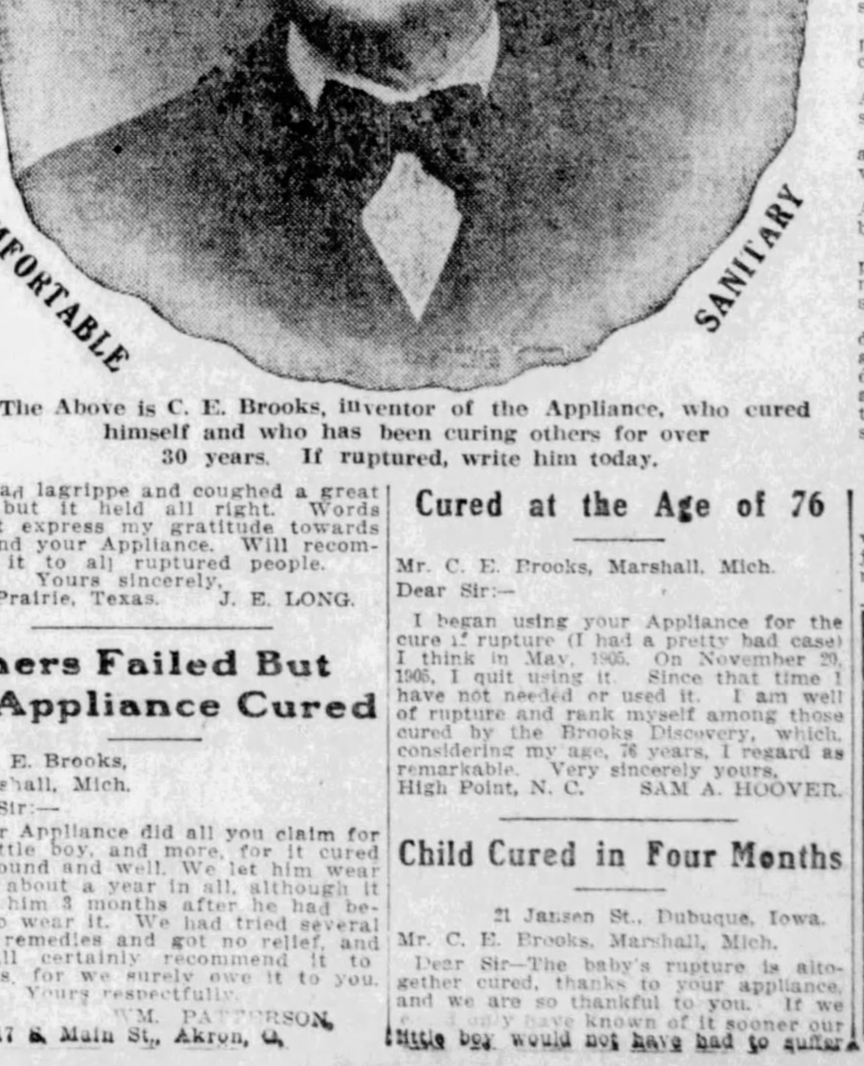
A Genuine Rupture Cure Sent on Trial to Prove It

Don't Wear a Truss Any Longer

After Thirty Years' Experience I Have Produced an Appliance for Men, Women and Children That Actually Cures Rupture.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon today and I will send you free my illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing my appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my Appliance or not.



The Above is C. E. Brooks, inventor of the Appliance, who cured himself and who has been curing others for over 30 years. If ruptured, write him today.

Pennsylvania Man Thankful

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

Perhaps it will interest you to know that I have been ruptured six years and have always had trouble with it till I got your Appliance. It is very easy to wear, fits neat and snug, and is not in the way at any time, day or night. In fact, at times I did not know I had it on; it just adapted itself to the shape of the body and seemed to be a part of the body, as it clung to the spot, no matter what position I was in.

It would be a veritable God-send to the unfortunate who suffer from rupture if all could procure the Brooks Rupture Appliance and wear it. They would certainly never regret it.

My rupture is now all healed up and nothing ever did it but your Appliance. Whenever the opportunity presents itself I will say a good word for your Appliance, and also the honorable way in which you deal with ruptured people. It is a pleasure to recommend a good thing among your friends or strangers. I am,

Yours very sincerely,
JAMES A. BRITTON,
80 Spring St., Bethlehem, Pa.

Recommend From Texas Farmer

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

I feel it my duty to let you, and also all people afflicted as I was, know what your Appliance has done for me. I have been ruptured for many years and have worn many different trusses, but never got any relief until I got your Appliance. I put it on last November, but had very little faith in it, but must say I am now cured. I have laid it away—have had it off for two weeks and doing all kinds of farm work with ease. While I was wearing it, I had lagrippe and coughed a great deal, but it held all right. Words cannot express my gratitude towards you and your Appliance. Will recommend it to all ruptured people.

Yours sincerely,
Bald Prairie, Texas. J. E. LONG.

Others Failed But the Appliance Cured

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

Your Appliance did all you claim for the little boy, and more, for it cured him sound and well. We let him wear it for about a year in all, although it cured him 3 months after he had begun to wear it. We had tried several other remedies and got no relief, and I shall certainly recommend it to friends, for we surely owe it to you.

Yours respectfully,
WM. PATTERSON,
No. 717 S. Main St., Akron, O.

Cured at the Age of 76

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

I began using your Appliance for the cure of rupture (I had a pretty bad case) I think in May, 1905. On November 20, 1905, I quit using it. Since that time I have not needed or used it. I am well of rupture and rank myself among those cured by the Brooks Discovery, which, considering my age, 76 years, I regard as remarkable. Very sincerely yours,
High Point, N. C. SAM A. HOOVER.

Child Cured in Four Months

21 Jansen St., Dubuque, Iowa.
Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir—The baby's rupture is altogether cured, thanks to your appliance, and we are so thankful to you. If we could only have known of it sooner our little boy would not have had to suffer near as much as he did. He wore your brace a little over four months and has not worn it now for six weeks.

Yours very truly,
ANDREW EGGENBERGER.

Ten Reasons Why

You Should Send for Brooks Rupture Appliance.

1. It is absolutely the only Appliance of the kind on the market today, and in it are embodied the principles that inventors have sought after for years.
2. The Appliance for retaining the rupture cannot be thrown out of position.
3. Being an air cushion of soft rubber it clings closely to the body, yet never blisters or causes irritation.
4. Unlike the ordinary so-called pads, used in other trusses, it is not cumbersome or ungainly.
5. It is small, soft and pliable, and positively cannot be detected through the clothing.
6. The soft, pliable bands holding the Appliance do not give one the unpleasant sensation of wearing a harness.
7. There is nothing about it to get foul, and when it becomes soiled it can be washed without injuring it in the least.
8. There are no metal springs in the Appliance to torture one by cutting and bruising the flesh.
9. All of the material of which the Appliances are made is of the very best that money can buy, making it a durable and safe Appliance to wear.
10. My reputation for honesty and fair dealing is so thoroughly established by an experience of over thirty years of dealing with the public, and my prices are so reasonable, my terms so fair, that there certainly should be no hesitancy in sending free coupon today.

Remember

I send my Appliance on trial to prove what I say is true. You are to be the judge. Fill out free coupon below and mail today.

Free Information Coupon

C. E. Brooks, 102-C, State St., Marshall, Mich.

Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name ....
City ....
R. F. D. .... State.........

SWEEPING VICTORY WON BY WILSON AND MARSHALL

Democratic Ticket May Break All Electoral College Records—Bull Moose Makes Good Showing.

Tuesday's election was a landslide for Marshall and Wilson, Roosevelt and Johnson finished in second place, and the Taft ticket ran a poor third.

All suspense was ended soon after the returns began to come in Tuesday night. From the beginning of the counting of the ballots it was apparent the Democratic party had won an overwhelming victory. The first returns put on the wires came from Boston, where a lone precinct gave Roosevelt and Johnson a substantial lead. As a straw, this news was unreliable, for later returns showed that it had no significance. Then came New York's reports giving Wilson a constantly growing plurality. Other states quickly took their place in the Wilson column, here and there failing to do so and giving their electoral votes to Roosevelt. Occasionally returns from the smaller Republican states gave indications of a Taft preference.

It was apparent from the early returns that Wilson had carried every big state except Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Washington and Pennsylvania, which showed for Roosevelt. Taft's only certainties in the early hours of the night were Utah and Wyoming.

An amazing close vote was reported in Pennsylvania. Returns from 1,000 precincts embracing over 185,000 votes, gave each of the three leading presidential candidates more than 60,000 votes. The lead President Taft secured in Philadelphia was offset by the heavy vote polled by Roosevelt and Wilson in other parts of the state. Senator La Follette's hostility to Roosevelt was manifested in Wisconsin, where the colonel dropped below President Taft in the running. President Taft received a larger popular vote than Roosevelt also in Massachusetts, Kentucky and Ohio.

Gov. Wilson's victory is so big as almost to stagger the imagination. He has been swept into office by one of the largest electoral votes ever received by a candidate. His popular vote also will be tremendous. As the early returns indicate he may carry all New England. He is sure of all the middle Atlantic states except Pennsylvania, the "solid south" and many western states in which it was believed Roosevelt had the best chance. He swept New York, Roosevelt's native state, and California, the home of Governor Johnson.

The landslide the supporters of Roosevelt expected failed to materialize. Notwithstanding this fact, the colonel will run second both in the popular vote and in the electoral college.

It was evident also from the returns that the Progressives made little inroads into the Democratic strength. The great majority of their recurits, especially in such states as New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and the like came from the Republican party.

In Illinois the Progressives not only captured much of the Republican vote —Mr. Taft ran only a few thousand ahead of Debs—but they also secured support from the Democrats.

Nor must the fast be lost sight of that the Socialist party made a substantial gain. In every state reports as to the Socialist presidential candidate indicated that they had obtained more votes than ever before in the history of the country.

MOST EXCITING CAMPAIGN FAILS TO HURT BUSINESS

Because of its melodramatic situations, unusual happenings and unparalleled scope, the presidential campaign of 1912 must go down in history as unique in every way. Never, since the close of the civil war, has so important a triangular fight been seen in the nation. With the birth of a third party in Chicago several weeks after the close of the Republican convention, the greatest mix-up in the political world since the time of the slavery issue was precipitated. Strangely enough, in this connection it might be mentioned, the business and commercial life of the nation practically ignored this momentous struggle and pursued its accustomed way. For half a century "election year" had been a bugbear and a scarecrow. Business stagnated during the preliminaries to the selection of a president; thousands were thrown out of work and commerce was non-existent. In this campaign, however, practical threats of political managers and others, to cause a panic in case they were defeated were ignored. Stocks did not waver, but maintained their value, manufactories did not close, but increased their production, business did not fail, but boom times resulted.

Parting of the Ways.

Last spring but two great political parties were in the field, the Republican and Democratic. There was much dissatisfaction in both and a tendency to socialistic doctrines on the part of the people. The Socialists in the primaries and municipal elections throughout the country had polled the heaviest vote in their history, and noted political managers became alarmed.

A demand for progression sprang up inside both the larger parties. In the Republican party this demand caused the recall of Theodore Roosevelt as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, although he had previously combated every proposal to enter the race. President Taft and his forces fought the progressive ideas presented squarely to their notice, and in so doing alienated an entire wing of their party. In the Democratic party this same demand met with the nomination of a so-called progressive candidate at Baltimore. At the Republican convention in Chicago Theodore Roosevelt, Robert La Follette and William Howard Taft were candidates. Primaries had been held and Roosevelt delegates had been selected by the people. When the convention opened it was thought that Roosevelt would win or that a big concession would be made to the Progressives by the reactionary wing of the party. No such concession was made, but after a week of battling President Taft was renominated.

Progressives Name Roosevelt.

The Progressive forces which favored Roosevelt and many of those who favored La Follette, walked out of the convention hall, and held a convention of their own, nominating Roosevelt on the "National Progressive" ticket, with a red bandana as his battle flag. It was decided at this convention to hold a second convention a month or so later to again nominate Roosevelt in a regular way, by a full complement of delegates from all

The second convention came to pass as scheduled and the former President, breaking all party chains and connections, plunged into the fight for progress in politics. The platform adopted by the Progressives as prepared by Roosevelt promised everything contained in the Democratic and Republican platforms, and went both of the latter one better, in pledging itself to many humanitarian reforms.

Bryan Holds Democrats.

The Democratic convention, which was held at Baltimore, just as the Republican convention was concluded, met a situation similar to the Republicans. The standpat element of the party wished the nomination of either Oscar Underwood, of Alabama, leader in the Democratic congress, or of Judson Harmon, governor of Ohio. The Progressives wanted the selection of either Champ Clark or Woodrow Wilson, governor of New Jersey. The latter won after a terrific fight, William J. Bryan leading the insurgent wing.

With the opening of the speaking campaign every one of the three parties became the only true, blown-in-the bottle "Progressive."

The tariff issue became paramount. The Democrats stood for "tariff for revenue only," the same being held by the standpatters to mean "free trade." The Progressives favored a tariff readjustment scheme by which the burden of taxation would be shifted from the shoulders of the weak to those of the strong, and the Republicans stood for protection.

Probable Vote in Electoral College

Following is the way it now appears that the vote for President in the electoral college will stand:

	Taft	Wilson	Roosevelt
Alabama	..	12	...
Arizona	..	3	...
Arkansas	..	9	...
California	..	13	...
Colorado	..	6	...
Connecticut	..	7	...
Delaware	..	3	...
Florida	..	6	...
Georgia	..	14	...
Idaho	4	...	...
Illinois	..	...	29
Indiana	..	15	...
Iowa	..	13	...
Kansas	..	...	10
Kentucky	..	13	...
Louisiana	..	10	...
Maine	..	6	...
Maryland	..	8	...
Massachusetts	..	18	...
Michigan	..	...	15
Minnesota	..	12	...
Mississippi	..	10	...
Missouri	..	18	...
Montana	..	4	...
Nebraska	..	8	...
Nevada	..	3	...
New Hampshire	..	4	...
New Jersey	..	14	...
New Mexico	..	3	...
New York	..	45	...
North Carolina	..	12	...
North Carolina	..	12	...
Ohio	..	24	...
Oklahoma	..	10	...
Oregon	..	5	...
Pennsylvania	..	...	38
Rhode Island	..	5	...
South Carolina	..	9	...
South Dakota	Doubtful.		
Tennessee	..	12	...
Texas	..	20	...
Utah	4	...	...
Vermont	4	...	...
Virginia	..	12	...
Washington	..	...	7
West Virginia	..	8	...
Wisconsin	..	13	...
Wyoming	..	3	...
Total	12	415	99

South Dakota, in doubtful column, has five votes.

ILLINOIS FOR COLONEL

Gov. Wilson Gains, But T. R. Has Lead.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—Illinois remained in the Progressive column on the vote for presidential electors by barely 15,000, with a third of the state yet to hear from at noon today. Gov. Wilson gained 10,000 on last night's plurality of 26,477 which Col. Roosevelt was given by Chicago and the reports coming from down state show the president-elect slowly gaining.

Governor Deneen apparently is relegated to third place in the contest for the governorship. Edward F. Dunne, the Democratic candidate, apparently has his victory safe. Frank S. Funk, the Progressive candidate, with two-thirds of the state yet to report, was 4,000 ahead for second place.

Six congressmen from the Chicago districts have not been reported, but all the local incumbents who stood for re-election have been returned, except possibly, Lynden Evans, Democrat, of the ninth district.

KANSAS IS VERY CLOSE

By the Associated Press.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 6.—Col. Roosevelt's lead in Kansas, as indicated last night, was greatly reduced at 10:30 this morning.

Returns, mostly from city districts, from 425 precincts complete and 100 more incomplete out of 2,300 give: Roosevelt, 25,206; Wilson, 24,581; Taft, 14,547; Capper, Rep., 11,521 for governor, against Hodges, Dem., 8,438.

EVEN RHODE ISLAND IS CARRIED BY WILSON

By the Associated Press.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 6.—Complete vote in Rhode Island gives Wilson for President a plurality of 2,494 and Gov. Aram J. Pothier, Republican, a plurality of 1,191.

STRONG DEMOCRATIC HOUSE BEHIND NEW PRESIDENT

President-elect Wilson will have behind him a greatly strengthened majority in the national house of representatives, and on the early returns the Democrats apparently have a chance to secure control of the United States senate. In Illinois the Progressives and Socialists hold the balance of power in the legislature which is to select two senators; in Colorado, where two senators are to be chosen, the Democrats are in apparent control, and in other states later returns may show a shift of the legislative power from Republican to Democratic hands.

Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Riley Marshall

Elected President and Vice President, Tuesday, Nov. 5

EDITORIAL.

The Election---and After

Mr. Wilson deserves every warm congratulation—for the efficiency of his campaign no less than for his final success. He has been fortunate not only in mounting the wave of revulsion against the old political order, but he has also been successful in having had wise managers and shrewd campaigners. The conflicting elements of his party have been kept upon peaceful terms if not entirely upon friendly terms. He has skirted the pitfalls of rivalries. He has escaped the slough of jealousy. Seemingly, the bitter controversies of the campaign for nomination have been smoothed out. He was elected by a united party.

But here the thought of Mr. Wilson's future intervenes. The Democratic party is made up of conflicting elements just as much today as it was when the elements were snarling and snapping in the Baltimore convention. The conservative faction, made up of the southern Democracy, the Tammany outfit and the rich men who have provided the sinews of war, have nothing in common with the faction of which William Jennings Bryan is the high priest and prophet. Elected Mr. Wilson is. But the race as President is yet to be run.

It is beyond reason to expect a Democratic congress—assuming that congress is to be Democratic throughout the four years—to be of other character or quality than the Democratic house of the last session. The true incompetence and footlessness of this majority was not realized by the country at large. This majority confined itself almost entirely to putting Mr. Taft "in the hole" and as the country was inclined rather to enjoy this business than not, there was little attempt on the part of anyone to take an exact measurement of Democratic legislation and parliamentary leadership. It will be another story, however, when Mr. Wilson gets into the executive offices. Then, the Democratic congressmen must compose and pass constructive legislation, or perish. Then, they must attune themselves to the administration, or succumb to the internecine wranglings which they not only take to as a duck takes to water, but which they love with heart-consuming passion. The chief victim of this sort of milling will be Uncle Sam. But the next worst sufferer will be President Wilson.

The tremendous popular support given the Progressive party—a party just 100 days old—is the plainest indication in the world that the Progressive movement is here to stay. That great vote justifies the revolt against the bosses at Chicago. It justifies every action of the seceding delegates who could not condone the great theft and it amply justifies every word and every appeal of the people who gave themselves to the cause of human rights and the program of rule by the people. To scoff at the Progressive movement is to make the greatest of errors. The movement will go on and it will, as surely as the dawn follows the dark hours of night, develop strength and acquire might. It is booked for great things. For nothing right has ever been slain even by repeated distresses.

* * *

A disquieting feature of the election is that the country should be made to appear in the eyes of the successful candidates and their leaders as approving the doctrine of state's rights—a doctrine which for nearly 50 years, it was thought, had been settled with the surrender of Appomatox. No less disquieting is it that the nation should seem to have given willing ear to the outworn selfish tenets of individualism.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Marshall will, in the very nature of things, assume that these political philosophies, for which they have argued so fluently, have met with the hearty endorsement of the American people. Yet they could not more grossly mistake the views and temper of the people. The whole tendency politically in this country, despite the evidence of the election, is toward the goal which the Progressive cause has pictured. The election does not completely belie that.

Mr. Wilson, in the White house, and Mr. Marshall, as president of the senate, may seek to put in force their ideas as to state's rights and also that outland idea that the liberties of the individual are superior to the rights of society. Yet they must fail in this and fail lamentably. For the nation is stronger than any congressional majority. It is stronger than any party. The doctrines laid down in the Progressive platform will assuredly be translated into law, though possibly as feeble law as the Democrats can make it. But the translation is inevitable.

FIVE BIG PAPERS $1.60.

The Weekly Blade, Twice-a-Week Republic of St. Louis, the oldest, biggest and best semi-weekly in the U. S.; Farm Progress, the biggest semi-monthly farm paper printed; Woman's World, a fine illustrated woman's monthly magazine—all four 1 year each each and a five-year subscription to Philadelphia Farm Journal, the world's greatest monthly farm paper, will be sent to any address for $1.60. All orders must be sent to St. Louis Republic, St. Louis, Mo. Advertisement.

OHIO DEMOCRATS WIN

President Taft's Home State Caught in Landslide.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 6.—All of Ohio's 24 electoral votes, all of the important state offices and all but perhaps four of its members in congress went into the Democratic column in yesterday's election.

A tabulation of a little less than half of the 5,211 precincts in the state indicates that Governor Wilson carried the state by 100,000. President Taft probably defeated Col. Roosevelt by approximately 50,000. President Taft carried his home city by a safe majority. Nicholas Longworth was re-elected by a small majority.

The Democrats will control both houses in the state legislature.

Returns from 2,588 precincts of the 5,211 in the state give Taft 132,181; Wilson, 195,596; Roosevelt, 100,385.

Two thousand three hundred and eighty-seven precincts for governor give Brown 122,031; Cox, 187,730; Garford, 88,791.

The returns have indicated no changes in the early reports of Democratic congressional victories.

Only two Republicans will go to the legislature from Hamilton county, if the results of the poll of 436 precincts of a total of 522 are not materially changed. They are Charles F. Bauer for the senate and Louis H. Capelle for the house of representatives. All other members of the Hamilton county delegation, according to indications, will be Democrats.

CAUSE WILL LIVE SAYS COL. ROOSEVELT

Oyster Bay, Nov. 5.—Shortly before midnight tonight Colonel Roosevelt made the following statement:

"The American people by a great plurality have decided in favor of Mr. Wilson and the Democratic party Like all good citizens I accept the result with entire good humor and contentment. As for the Progressive cause, I can only repeat what I have already so many times said, that fate of the leader for the time being is of little consequence, but the cause itself must in the end triumph for its triumph is essential to the well being of the American people."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

About the same time he issued his statement, Colonel Roosevelt sent the following telegram to Governor Wilson:

"The American people, by a great plurality, have conferred upon you the highest honor in their gift. I congratulate you thereon.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

PRESIDENT-ELECT FIRM IN CONVICTIONS AND A FIGHTER

Thomas Woodrow Wilson, governor of New Jersey and President-elect of the United States, is one of the recent lights in the political field. His entrance into public political life dates back but a few years.

He is known and has been known nationally as an edcator for more than a quarter of a century. It was as president of Princeton University that the name of Woodrow Wilson became known not only to scholars but to those outside of the realm of educational institutions.

Woodrow Wilson is the name by which practically every man, woman and child in the United States today refers to him. He was given the surname of Thomas at his birth, and it clung to him until later in life. For personal reasons he dropped the name of Thomas and his friends declared he was not of the doubting kind.

Elected Governor.

Dr. Wilson's advent into active political life began about six years ago, but it did not become very widely known until about two years ago, when he was chosen governor of New Jersey. That in itself did not attract more than the usual attention of a man entering the executive chair of a state. But Dr. Wilson intended that it should. Hardly had the official count of the election in New Jersey been finished and certified than Dr. Wilson began his war upon political bosses in his own state. His first attack was upon Senator James Smith, Jr., who had led the Demcoracy of New Jersey for years and was one of its strongest managers, in conjunction with Roger Sullivan of Illinois and Thomas Taggart of Indiana.

When Dr. Wilson was inducted into the office of president of Princeton University in 1906, someone wrote a communication to the Indianapolis News citing the new college head as a proper man to lead the floundering Democratic party to success. While this communication was commented on by a number of papers, tibe caused it to become forgotten like many of such communications.

When Gov. Wilson began his memorable fight on Senator Smith, declaring that he meant to fight Smith on the presumption that he was a political boss and that the Democratic platform of that year in New Jersey had been adopted protesting against such men, politicians not only in New Jersey, but practically all over the country, read the stories with interest and smiled. Gov. Wilson came out for the election of James E. Martine for senator against Smith. He faced a legislature that was overwhelmingly against him. Undaunted, he began the fight before taking up the burdens of the gubernatorial office, and visited practically every state representative, with whom he argued against the election of Smith. Gov. Wilson's victory came a few months later when Martine was chosen as successor in the United States senate to John Kean.

Boomed by Harvey.

Governor Woodrow Wilson's name as a presidential candidate became a live issue more than a year ago when Col. Harvey, editor of Harper's Weekly, openly espoused his cause and printed columns in his favor. At the suggestion of Gov. Wilson, Col. Harvey was forced to discontinue this publicity and a long public wrangle ensued in which Col. Henry Watterson, one of the wheel horses of the Democracy, became embroiled and took the side of the New York publisher.

The President-elect is a man of sturdy character and strong convictions. He comes from Scotch-Irish extraction, embodying all the sturdy traits of these two nations.

Is a Virginian.

Dr. Wilson was born at Staunton, Virginia, on December 28, 1856. He is the son of Dr. Joseph R. Wilson, a Presbyterian minister, and the grandson of Judge James Wilson, an Irishman of Scotch descent, who migrated from the County Down to Philadelphia in 1807. James Wilson prospered and became manager of the Aurora, a leading Democratic journal, Philadelphia then being the national capital.

It was at Steubenville, O., that Joseph Ruggles Wilson, the father of Woodrow Wilson, was born on February 28, 1822. He was the scholar of James Wilson's family. Jefferson College graduated him as valedictorian in 1844, after which he taught school and prepared for the Presbyterian ministry at the Western Theological Seminary and Princeton Seminary.

The Wilsons moved from Augusta to Columbia, S. C., in 1870, Dr. Wilson resigning his pastorate to take the chair of pastoral and evangelistic theology in the Southern Presbyterian Theological Seminary. At Columbia Tommy attended Charles Barnwell's private school. At the age of 17 he entered Davidson College at Davidson, N. C.

Enters Princeton.

He did not finish the year at Davidson, for he fell ill before examinations came on and was taken to his home, now at Wilmington, N. C., where his father had taken a pastorate.

Dr. and Mrs. Wilson's popularity had made the parsonage a social center in the city, so the young Wilson's associates, who were practically all older than himself, were men and women of culture and brilliancy. Because of these associates it was an urbane and amply self confident young man who left Wilmington one day in September, 1875, to enter Princeton College. About this time he dropped his christian name Thomas and became known as Woodrow Wilson.

In the fall of 1879 Wilson took up the law course at the University of Virginia, where he indulged in a long, drooping mustache, and in membership in the glee club. She Sleeps, My Lady Sleeps is shown by old programs of university concerts to have been one of Wilson's tenor solos.

In May, 1882, he carried his law diploma and an oratorical prize to Atlanta, Ga., where he opened an office for the practice of law. The office, however, did not prosper; and after 18 leisurely months he gave up.

Married in 1875.

The Atlanta experiment, however, was far from eventless. Although litigants gave him nothing to do, he was not idle. He improved his time by securing the promise of Miss Ellen Louise Axson to be his wife. The young couple were married in 1875.

It was on August 1, 1902, that he became president of Princeton, where he remained until October 20, 1910, when he resigned to become a candidate for governor of New Jersey. During his administration many improvements and changes were made in the great institution of learning, of which he was head.

In May, 1910, the graduate college of Princeton University became the legatee of a three-million dollar estate which could not be accepted without sacrificing Wilson's policies. The money was accepted. The president's resignation did not come, however, until after the New Jersey state Democratic convention, on September 15, 1910, had nominated him for the governorship. In the following November, New Jersey went Democratic for the first time since 1892 and elected Wilson by a large majority.

The spare, well-formed, gray-eyed man started his campaign by ordering the state chairman of his party out of his office, never to return. He also forced through a Democratic assembly and Republican senate a direct primary and election law which takes the organization of both parties in New Jersey out of the hands of the bosses.

It was as an author that Mr. Wilson first achieved a degree of fame outside of Princeton. As an author he is now least known. His largest literary achievement is his five volume "History of the American People."

Mr. Wilson has made countless educational addresses, and has written a great number of essays on political, educational and economic topics which have never been put into book form. His style in writing is clear and vigorous and his fiction, both in writing and speaking is noteworthy for its choiceness.

HUGE DIAMOND IS FOUND

Johannesburg, Nov. 6.—A diamond weighing 1,649 carats has been discovered in the Premier mine. This is the largest diamond in the world.

The famous Cullinan diamond, which was found in the same mine in 1905, weighed 3,024 carats, but was cut into eleven stones.

The diamond just found, when cut, may not prove to be as large as the Cullinan gem.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line.) Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BIG MONEY in the Mail Order Business. Experience unnecessary. We furnish everything. Small capital. Keith, 750 Central Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

MALE HELP WANTED.

BE AN EXPERT Detective and Investigator. Many waiting positions at big pay. Stamp for particulars. National Detective Agency, Dept. B 39, Chicago.

$50.00 to $100.00 A MONTH For your spare time—Experience not needed. Want active man in each locality. Introduce us to your friends. Cash benefits paid when sick, injured and at death. Write quick for Cash-Bonus offer. The I-L-U 9, Covington, Ky.

MEN Learn Automobile Business. We teach you at home; $25.00 weekly job guaranteed; earn $10 weekly while learning. Rochester Auto School, 972, Rochester, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES make supporters; $12.00 per hundred; no canvassing; material furnished; stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Co., Dept. B 102, Milwaukee, Wis.

MAKE a Comfortable Living at Home Sewing plain seams. All home work. No canvassing. Any ordinary machine. Steady. Sewers wanted in each town, small town especially. No triflers needed. State how much time can sew. Send ten cents for postage, samples, etc. Returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, Dept. O, Rehoboth, Delaware.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—We want a man or woman in each town and city to do special advertising and will pay $2.00 per day or 25c per hour to those who have spare time. The work is easy and pleasant. We pay 40% extra commission on sales. Experienced canvassers can make $5.00 or more daily profit. Best Mfg. Co., 89 Broad St., Providence, R. I.

Have you a few hours daily? We want a man, woman, boy or girl in each town and vicinity to demonstrate our novelties in homes, hotels and business houses. Pocket samples. If this work is objectionable DON'T ANSWER. Experience or capital unnecessary. We furnish everything. An hour's work shows dollar or more daily earned in SPARE time. Just risk postal with 3 references. EVERGRIP CO. (Dept. N.), 20 Warren St., New York.

SALESMAN WANTED

WANTED—Salesmen and Saleswomen; hundreds of good positions now open paying from $1,000.00 to $5,000.00 a year. No former experience required to get one of them. We will teach you to be a high grade traveling salesman or saleswoman by mail in eight weeks and assist you to secure a good position where you can earn good wages while you are learning practical salesmanship. Write today for full particulars and testimonials from hundreds of men and women we have recently placed in good positions; also list of good positions open. Address (nearest office), Dept. 230-A, National Salesmen's Training Association, Chicago, New York, Kansas City, Seattle, New Orleans, Toronto.

EDUCATIONAL.

COURSES by Mail; Civil Service, Normal, Academic, Business, Law, Real Estate and Engineering. 60-page Bulletin free—write for it today. For "Special Tuition Scholarship" apply Carnegie College, Rogers, Ohio.

HELP WANTED.

Men and women wanted for government positions; $90 month; annual vacations; short hours; no 'layoffs;' common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. G-32, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

FARMS, sixty acres and upwards, good water, high altitude, fine for live stock, fruit, oats, corn, maize, cotton, potatoes; titles guaranteed; very easy terms. Dr. Parsons, Owner, San Angelo, Tex.

CHEAP Patented State School Lands, South Texas, $1 an acre cash, balance ten years. For all particulars write F. A. Connable, Trustee, 412 Commercial Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE at a Bargain; All or part of 280 acre Jackson County stock and grain farm; good buildings, fencing and good land; nicely located and only one-half mile from electric line station and one mile from good market, schools and churches; ten miles from Jackson, a city of 35,-000; will take part cash. H. E. Carter, Rives Junction, Mich.

BEAUTIFUL improved Ohio farms in "Western Reserve." Write for free catalog. Williams' Farm Agency, Spokane, Ohio.

FARMS AND LANDS.

Investigate the fertile northwest United States. Excellant land in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, adjacent to Northern Pacific Ry.—obtainable at low prices. These lands under the "Stars and Stripes" are in the best developed sections of the Northwest and are as productive as any on the continent. See what YOUR OWN HOME COUNTRY has to offer; stay near home markets; quick transportation; close to good neighbors and good schools; no isolated pioneering. Free U. S. government homestead land requiring only 3 years to prove up; state land on easy terms; deeded land at low prices and on crop payment plan. Climate fine for man, beast and crops. Big money in vegetables, grains, alfalfa, fruits, cattle, dairying, poultry, hogs. Write quick for free illustrated literature, saying what state most interests you and list of reliable land dealers. Ask about low rate Homeseekers Excursions. L. J. Bricker, General Immigration Agent, 104 Northern Pacific Bldg., Saint Paul, Minn.

LAND for Sale—75 acres in the fruit growing section of western N. C.; price $15.00 per acre. J. B. Hartsell, Highshoals, N. C.

POULTRY.

Rose Comb White Leghorns, Cockerels, trios and pens for sale. Write Glendale Poultry Yards, Bradford, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE—Investing For Profit Magazine. Send me your name and I will mail you this magazine absolutely Free. Before you invest a dollar anywhere—get this magazine—it is worth $10 a copy to any man who intends to invest $5 or more per month. Tells you how $1,000 can grow to $22,000—how to judge different classes of investments, the Real Earning Power of your money. This magazine six months Free if you write today. H. L. Barber, Publisher, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

WE pay $5 per 100 for "LIVE NAMES." Particulars, Noell Sales Co., Saginaw, Mich.

FEED BRAINS TO WEAK

Practice of Ancient Greeks May Be Revived.

Paris, Nov. 1.—That one of the most curious practices of the ancient Greek physicians, which is now ridiculed, is leading to what may be the medicine of the future is the gist of a remarkable address, delivered by the well-known Roumanian physician, Dr. Iscovesco, at the final sitting of the Congress of Medicine here.

"Two thousand years ago," explained the doctor, "to patients suffering from an affection of any particular organ were given the same organ of an animal to eat with the idea of repairing the local waste and damage. Thus consumptives were ordered to eat sheep lungs, while for dyspeptics was perscribed a diet in which the stomach of calves ranked as the chief item."

At the bottom of this crude treatment, which was probably mere superstition and which was revived in a modified from with limited success by Dr. Brown-Sequard in recent years, lies, asserts the doctor, a principle of vital importance. Each organ, he states, contains a special chemical compound, which he has isolated, and which he calls lipoid. According to the speaker a long series of experiments show, beyond all question, that the lipoid of a given organ, when injected into a living organism, goes straight to the same organ to strengthen and reinforce it, and the latter, after a short time, also increases in bulk.

Special importance is attached to the treatment of anaemia by this method. The old treatment with iron, declares Dr. Iscovesco, was never absolutely satisfactory, while if a lipoid extract of blood corpuscles is administered to patients the corpuscles rapidly multiply and the anaemia disappears.

At the conclusion of his address Dr. Iscovesco, who calls his new system organotherapy, hinted that before long it might be possible to increase the intellectual power of the feeble-minded by giving a lipoid extract of gray matter to the brain.

REAL ESTATE.

OPENING SALE OF LOTS

At League City Heights-on-the-Interurban, midway between Houston and Galveston, interurban station on the property, large beautiful suburban home sites—50 x 125 feet. League City has 1,000 population, 50 trains daily in and out of cities; three steam railroads and interurban. First 100 lots only $40 each; payments $2 cash and $2 monthly. Buy now while price is low and values along interurban line just beginning to make rapid increase. Suburban property near Houston is best investment in the south; $17,000,000.00 spent on new buildings in this city in past two years. These lots will sell quickly. Send $2 NOW as first payment and get CHOICE LOCATION, or write at once for full particulars. Address, Galveston-Houston Interurban Land Co., 942 Union National Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

CHRISTMAS CARDS FREE

Send your name and address with 2c Stamp for mailing expenses, and we will send free 6 lovely colored and embossed high grade Christmas Cards. A. ADAMS, 501 Plymouth Place, Chicago, Ill., Dept. 75.

THIS WILL INTEREST MANY.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, neuralgia or kidney trouble, will send their address to him at 709 Carney building, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give; only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success. —Advertisement.

GEORGIA OUTDOES HERSELF

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 5.—Approximate reports from all the counties of the state indicate that Wilson received a majority of 35,000 votes, the largest majority Georgia ever has given a candidate for the presidency. Polk county went Democratic for the first time in 50 years.

Wholesale and Retail **Profit Saved! FREIGHT PAID**

RUBBER ROOFING
1-Ply, 35 lb. 108 sq. ft., $1.10 per roll.
2-Ply, 45 lb. 108 sq. ft., $1.30 per roll.
3-Ply, 55 lb. 108 sq. ft., $1.50 per roll.

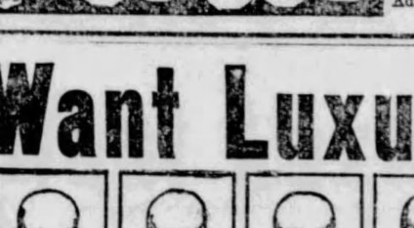
Warranted For 25 Years. Terms Cash. These Special Prices Only Hold Good for Immediate Shipment.

FREIGHT PAID to any station east of Rocky Mountains except Tex., Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla. on orders of three rolls or more. Special prices to these States on request.

INDESTRUCTIBLE BY HEAT, COLD, SUN OR RAIN.

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. NO SECONDS, REMNANTS OR MILL ENDS. Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to the Southern Illinois National Bank.

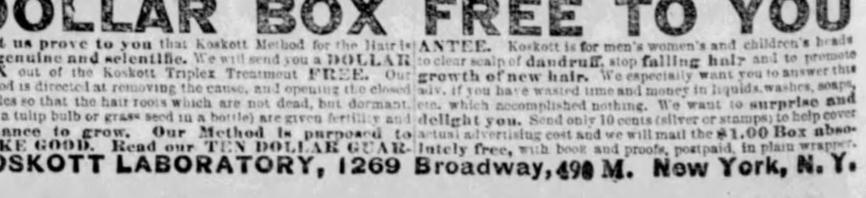
Century Manufacturing Co., Dept. 786, East St. Louis, Illinois, or Dept. 786, 200 5th Avenue, New York City.



31 PIECE DINNER SET FREE!

Ladies—distribute only sixteen of my Big 115 Needle Cases and beautiful 12x15 Art Pictures on my great 25 cent offer, send me the $4.00 collected and I will ship you this magnificent 31-Piece Violet Decorated Dinner Set, absolutely free. No freight charges for you to pay if you accept this offer at once. Send no money—just your name and address so that I can mail you needles and pictures with large illustration of Set in colors and hundreds of genuine testimonial letters from delighted women everywhere. Address MGR. DISH CLUB Dept. 60 TOPEKA, KAN.

Want Luxuriant Hair?



DOLLAR BOX FREE TO YOU

Let us prove to you that Koskott Method for the Hair is genuine and scientific. We will send you a DOLLAR BOX out of the Koskott Triplex Treatment FREE. Our Method is directed at removing the cause, and opening the closed follicles so that the hair roots which are not dead, but dormant, (like a tulip bulb or grass seed in a bottle) are given fertility and a chance to grow. Our Method is purposed to MAKE GOOD. Read our TEN DOLLAR GUARANTEE. Koskott is for men's women's and children's heads to clear scalp of dandruff, stop falling hair and to promote growth of new hair. We especially want you to answer this adv. if you have wasted time and money in liquids, washes, soaps, etc. which accomplished nothing. We want to surprise and delight you. Send only 10 cents (silver or stamps) to help cover actual advertising cost and we will mail the $1.00 Box absolutely free, with book and proofs, postpaid, in plain wrapper. KOSKOTT LABORATORY, 1269 Broadway, 490 M. New York, N. Y.